The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871. NO. 214.

WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the Ocean Telegraph Bill for Want of the President's Signature.

Fight for the Position of Delegate from the District of Columbia.

The Coal Duty Repeal Bill.

Strong Effort to be Made to Get the Measure Through the Senate.

An Early Adjournment of Congress Looked for.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR LOGAN SERENADED.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—General Logan was [illegible] by the members of the Illinois Republican Association, in honor of his having yesterday, sworn in as Senator. [illegible]

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

[illegible]

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

[illegible]

ARMY BILL.

[illegible]

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

POWELL CLAYTON.

After considerable discussion, ten thousand copies of the message were ordered printed for distribution.

Some yet believe that Clayton will try to oust the Lieutenant Governor, and then go to the Senate. Candidates are already at work lobbying for the Senatorship.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The stock market, as the result of the exciting week which closed yesterday, is in an extremely dangerous condition for those dealing on small margins. [illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

Saturday's breadstuffs markets were generally active. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods movements on Saturday were only moderate. [illegible]

FOREIGN.

Affairs in Paris Since its Evacuation by the Germans.

People Generally Dissatisfied with the Enforced Peace.

The Paris Forts to be Delivered Up Immediately.

A Portion of the German Troops Moving Homeward.

FRANCE.

AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 4.—Not a German soldier remains in Paris. The Saxons passed out at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, marching in front of the Arc de Triomphe amid the profound silence of the few spectators. By noon the evacuation of the city was complete. The German Emperor afterward reviewed 100,000 men in the Bois de Boulogne. [illegible]

Several journals resumed publication to-day. They are unanimous in the opinion that the impression produced by the preliminary terms of peace are very bad. They declare that no peace is real when obtained under such duress. But they recommend calmness and concord as a means of making the country great and prosperous. The authorities are preparing to disband the Mobile Guards in Paris.

The city is quiet to-day. A number of persons suspected of being spies have been arrested by the people, and several women seen talking with Prussians in the Champs Elysees were roughly handled.

Open air meetings were held day and night in the Place de la Bastille, but no scenes of violence are reported.

The Minister of the Interior, in a proclamation, compliments the inhabitants on their attitude during the occupation.

The *Cri du Peuple*, in an article signed "Jules Valles," incites the poor to war against the rich.

Le Verite demands that the merchants in good standing be granted a conditional delay of one month in payment of commercial bills.

The press protest against the continued occupation of the suburbs of Paris.

The forts on the left bank of the Seine will be delivered to the French in a few days. One division of the Army of the Loire will shortly reinforce the garrison of Paris.

The first returning party of French prisoners are expected here to-morrow.

[Special Despatch to the New York Herald.]

PARIS, March 4.—A new French regiment was raised to-day, to increase the force of Paris.

A rumor is current that twenty-eight of the Paris Deputies have resigned.

Von Moltke is in favor of the evacuation of Versailles, and details for the evacuation of the forts on the left bank of the Seine were arranged yesterday.

Circulation is again free in Paris, and crowds of curious people were this afternoon visiting the scene of the German occupation. [illegible]

[illegible] and the transfer of the army will take ten days' time.

HOLLAND.

LONDON, March 5.—It is reported that Holland proposes a convention of the powers to define contraband of war.

ILLINOIS.

Verdict of Manslaughter in the Hess Murder Case at Ottawa.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 5.—The jury in the case of Jacob Hess, indicted for the murder of John Russel, at Mendota, last May, retired to consider of their verdict at 5 o'clock p. m. Saturday, and at 9 o'clock, this Sunday morning, the court met for the purpose of receiving the verdict, which was: "We, the jury, find the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and fix his punishment at one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary."

From the opening of the case, it was evident that the charge of murder would be difficult, if not altogether impossible to prove, and, consequently, State's Attorney Blanchard simply asked for a conviction for manslaughter.

Fuller's Railroad Bill.

The following is the text of the bill, now pending before the Legislature, for an act to prevent unjust discriminations and extortions in the rates to be charged by the different railroads in this State for the transportation of freight on said roads:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That [illegible]

KANSAS.

Lawlessness at Hays City—Military Movements.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

St. Louis City Politics—Suicide.

[illegible]

INDIANA.

Water Works Project at Terre Haute.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

NORTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

ARKANSAS.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

AUSTRIA.

[illegible]

GERMANY.

[illegible]

BELGIUM.

[illegible]

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Report of the Special Committee—Result of the Investigation—A Verdict Against the General Order System—Suggestions for the Future.

[illegible]

for 48 hours without expense to the consignees. By this arrangement the interests of the government were as fully protected as if the goods had been taken on board the vessel, and the steamship companies saved two days' time without any inconvenience to the merchants. This practice existed for many years, and, so far as the committee have been able to learn, to the satisfaction of all parties; but on the 1st day of February, 1871, the Collector of the Port ordered that all goods discharged under General Order should be sent to the General Order store in New York under the control of private parties, where they are charged a month's storage although removed by the owners instantly on their arrival. This entails a heavy expense for cartage and storage, averaging, according to the testimony, about $1.75 on every package, large or small, and the goods are subjected to the danger of theft and damage during the transit from the vessel to the storehouse. The charge is paid by the steamship companies if the goods are removed from the General Order store within forty-eight hours, but at the expense of the importers through increased rates of freight. All the General Order business being done at two storehouses, they are very much crowded, which necessarily produces confusion and delay, to the great inconvenience of the merchants. The committee have been unable to discover any advantage resulting from this change to any one except parties controlling General Order business. The reasons given by the Collector for taking the General Order goods away from the Jersey City and Hoboken stores were that they were unsafe, and that losses resulted there both to the merchants and to the government; that they were also used for bonded goods, and that the steamship companies or their agents, who were themselves importers, had their own goods in those stores.

All these charges have been investigated by agents of the Treasury Department and by the committee, and both the committee and the Treasury agents were satisfied that they could not be supported by affidavits. They could learn of two instances of loss from those storehouses, both occurring some years ago, and no affidavits were presented showing that there has been any smuggling from them. One merchant testified that during the past ten years in the city of New York he has lost by theft $40,000, without recognized liability on the part of any one, whereas at the Cunard and Hoboken warehouses he has never lost one dollar. Other merchants testify to a similar experience. They also complain of damage to their goods by being handled by inexperienced carmen, and of the heavy rates of insurance they are compelled to pay on account of the exposed position of the present General Order store. While no single instance is shown of loss to the Hoboken or Jersey City stores, the evidence gives conclusive proof that the General Order stores of New York afford ample opportunities for frauds on the government which have not been neglected. In one instance, during the last summer, a large amount of goods was abstracted from one of the General Order stores in New York, evidently by collusion with the owner, in order to avoid the payment of duties, and their place was supplied with similar cases filled with rubbish. The fraud was discovered, and the parties controlling the stores fled to avoid arrest, and the government ordered the closing of the store.

The committee have sought to learn fully the merits and evils of the present system compared with those of that which it superseded, or of those which may be proposed, in order to devise, if possible, a more satisfactory one. With this view they have received the testimony and suggestions of the Custom House officers, and of some of the most prominent importers of New York. All seem to agree that there is room for improvement, though differing in opinion as to the means by which existing evils may be remedied. [illegible]

[illegible] mittee have discovered some very pernicious practices, involving the integrity of employes. There are chronic evils which have come down through many years, and are so thoroughly intrenched in the practice of the Custom House as to impress the committee with the belief that they [illegible] an able and [illegible] administration, they cannot be [illegible] eradicated until public offices shall cease to be administered in the interests of politics, and men shall be appointed to office on account of their integrity, and capacity to fulfil the duties devolving upon them in public business. In the view of your committee, the Custom House of New York, as well as all other departments of the government, should be administered on the same principles upon which private business is conducted. Many of the infelicities and abuses which have come to the knowledge of the committee, during their investigation, have arisen from a neglect or perversion of Custom House regulations, and can only be reached and remedied by a determined and energetic use of the power in the hands of the Collector and his heads of departments. This task may be herculean, and may demand time, but we believe it can be done if the officers are left to their duties and held strictly accountable for their discharge.

The position of Collector at the port of New York is second to few in the country, and, to properly perform its duties, requires a man of the highest integrity, large ability, and great business experience. He should be familiar not only with the laws relating to customs, but also with the rules and practices of commerce. A supreme desire to advance the interests of the government and the welfare of commerce should control its official action, and he should be free from the demands of a [illegible] party interests which in times past have too frequently consumed the time and strength of the Collector, which should have been devoted to the paramount duties of his office. Abuses and frauds are inevitable in the conduct of public affairs, and can only be discovered and removed by constant vigilance and earnest endeavor. This we know is the fixed purpose of this administration, and we confidently believe it will exert all its power to complete the work of reform which it has so auspiciously begun. As nearly two-thirds of our customs are collected at the port of New York, and as the interests of the revenue and the prosperity of the commerce of the old country are involved in a faithful and efficient administration at this port of the customs laws and regulations, your committee would respectfully recommend the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses, whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit at the next session of Congress a bill providing for such amendments to our customs laws as the progress, new conditions, and demands of commerce may seem to require; and for such reorganization of departments, and regulation of the Custom Houses of the country as present abuses and the interests of the business may require.

RAILROADS.

The Charters of the Railroads of this State.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 3.

To every practical business man, one of the most important questions of the day is that which involves the extent of the corporate rights of railroad companies under their charters. With the view of assisting some of your readers in the further examination of this subject, I have prepared a brief synopsis of the numerous acts in which are found the corporate rights of the railroads centering in Chicago, beginning with the earliest, under [illegible]

CHICAGO AND ALTON.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO BRANCH.

[illegible]

were possessed, enjoyed, or granted by, or to either and both of the constituent companies." Full permission was given to lease, sell, or transfer all the corporate property and to build an unlimited number of branches to any other railroad. Private Laws, 1863, p. 246 [illegible] bridges over any streams within the State. Private Laws of 1869, Vol. III., p. 350; act March 6. Regulating elections by townships for subscriptions of stock. P. 350; act of April 13. Lastly the company were "enabled to acquire additional ground for railroad purposes" in Jacksonville. Same book, p. 351; act of April 19. LEX.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 4—11:30 a. m.—Consols, 91⅛. Money, 91⅜@91½ on account. American securities firm: [illegible]

FRANKFORT, March 4.—Bonds opened at 96⅛; closed buoyant at 97⅛ for '62.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton dull; tending down; uplands barely 7⅛d; Orleans, 7⅛@7⅜d. Sales, 8,000 bales, to arrive, at 7⅛d.

Stock afloat, 308,000 bales; American, [illegible] [illegible] western wheat, [illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Cotton quiet at 14⅜c.

MOBILE, March 4.—Cotton quiet at 13¾@14c.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—Cotton dull at 14⅛c.

LONDON, March 4—3:30 p. m.—Securities easier. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, March 4—3:30 p. m.—Cotton dull, tending down; uplands, 7⅛@7⅜d. Sales, 7,000 bales.

Beef, 112s 6d.

LONDON, March 4.—Refined petroleum, 11⅞@ 11⅞d.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—Beeves closed this week at ½c ⅌ lb lower than last. The market has been a most disastrous one to dealers.

Sheep, also, closed ½c ⅌ lb lower.

—Miss Macey Martin Middlebrook, a young Maryland girl, raised last year over 3,000 cabbages, and, as the papers of that State mention with pride, she weighs only 122 pounds. Christmas eve she sold, in Baltimore, over 300 pounds of turkey, of her own raising, at 30 cents per pound; and, since the 15th day of October last, has knitted over three dozen pairs of socks.

—On February 22, a merchant of New Bedford—one of the solid men of that city—gave his accustomed annual octogenarian dinner party. There were ten gentlemen present, whose aggregate ages were 834 years, and among them were William H. Allen, Esq., and the Hon. Joseph Grinnell, ex-Member of Congress, formerly of the firm of Fish & Grinnell, of New York, and brother to Moses H. Grinnell, ex-Collector of New York.

—Tributes to the memory of Generals John B. Magruder and Arnold Elzey were paid at a large meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers in Baltimore, on Monday night.

DIED.

WISHART—In this city, March 5, of croup, Minnie Wishart, aged 1 year, 1 month and 2 days.

Funeral at the residence of the parents, [illegible] West Harrison-st., Tuesday, March 7, at 1:30 p. m. Friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

ULDRICH—In this city, March 5, at 7 o'clock, F. J. Uldrich.

Funeral from 141 Bunker-st., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

JEWETT—In this city, March 5, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Susan Jewett, aged 21 years and 11 months.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

MOURNING GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Call attention to their extensive assortment of Mourning Goods, consisting of French and Irish Poplins, Venetian Mohairs, double face, silk finish; Brilliantines, York Minster Alpaca, Velours, Serges, Tamises, Bombazines, Henrietta Cloth, Australian Crape, Empress Cloth, 6-4 Wool Delaine, new style Mohair Mixture, French and English Prints, Scotch Ginghams, new French Cambrics, and a fine line of 3-4 and 8-4 Grenadines, just opened, at very low prices.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

CLOTHING.

1871. SPRING TRADE. 1871.

HENRY W. KING & CO.,

4, 6, & 8 Lake-st.,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

CLOTHING,

Offer to the TRADE their usual full stock.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

EXCELSIOR EXTINGUISHER

Saves Two-Story Building at Oshkosh.

SEE LETTER ON FOURTH PAGE.

J. C. DAVISON, Sec'y,
92 Washington-st.

GARDEN SEEDS.

TO MARKET GARDENERS!

The Season for Planting is at Hand.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS are the most reliable seeds offered to the public. Their reputation is ninety years established and the leading market gardeners in the Union sow them only. "Gardeners' and Planters' Priced List" and the "Rural Register" for 1871, published in English, German, and Swedish, may be had free on application, or will be mailed to all sending us their address.

CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES,
188 Randolph-st., opposite Briggs House,
Northwestern Depot for the sale of Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds.

HATS.

HATS.

Broadway and Fifth-av. Spring Fashions of Gents' Dress and Business Hats at 115 Lake-st.
BISHOP & BARNES.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

Firms desiring first-class storage can be accommodated at my warehouse, [illegible] South Water-st., at regular rates.
[illegible]
Seeds, Dried Fruit, and General Commission.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

The Propeller Truesdell

Will leave Goodrich's Docks for MILWAUKEE, TWO RIVERS, &c., Monday evening, March 6.
T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

GARDEN PLANTS.

Don't Forget Pool's Garden Plants, 10 Cents, 97 Oakley-st.

[illegible] BASKETS—OPEN SUNDAY.

CHAINS.

The Gilroy Chain Manufacturing COMPANY.

Office, 115 Indiana-st., Chicago.

Manufacturers of chain of all descriptions. The trade of ship chandlers and jobbers of hardware is solicited. Catalogues sent on application.
[illegible] FRENCH, Sup't.
[illegible] LANE, Sec. and Treas.
Works, [illegible] and 130 Indiana-st.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the R. A. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER No. 2, R. A. M.—Special Convocation THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock for work on the R. A. Degree. Visitors cordially invited to attend. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

Waubansia Lodge, No. 160, meets this (Monday) evening [illegible] Work on the E. A. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
[illegible] CHURCH, W. M.
E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Stated Conclave of CHICAGO COMMANDERY No. 19, K. T., on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Business and work on K. T. Order.
JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

Cut the List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The Houses are strictly FIRST-CLASS.

Advertising Agents.
COOK, COBURN & CO. [illegible]
H. H. CHANDLER, General Agent, 127 Madison-st.
HUDSON, HENRY & OSTRANDER [illegible]

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers.
FURST & BRADLEY, [illegible] North Jefferson-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
H. A. TILTON & CO., 58 Lake-st.

Apothecaries and Chemists.
BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake and [illegible]
BUCK & RAYNER, [illegible] Clark & 118 State, cor. Madison.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 126 and 128 Clark-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., [illegible]

Attorneys and Counsellors.
L. G. BRAINARD, Room 2, Morrison Block.

Awnings, Tents, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., [illegible] and 207 So. Water-st.

Banking.
C. [illegible], S. E. corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Baking Manufacturers.
W. H. WHITEMAN, [illegible] Lake-st.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, [illegible] Lake-st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
GOLDMAN BROS., [illegible] Lake-st.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale and Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., [illegible] Lake-st.

Booksellers, Stationers, and News-Dealers.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., [illegible] State-st.

Blank Books, Steam Printers and Stationers.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, [illegible] Lake-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, [illegible] Dearborn-st.
FOSTER & FOSTER, [illegible] Clark-st.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., [illegible] Clark-st.
SHEAL, [illegible] & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.

Book Binders' Goods, &c.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, [illegible] Lake-st.

Boys' Clothing.
JOHN H. DICKSON, Agent, [illegible] Madison-st.

Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., Brass Founders and Finishers, No. 17 South Canal-st.

Brushes.
JOHN AMES & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Buildings Raised and Moved.
E. F. BOSLEY, 117 West Washington-st.

Carriages.
BRADLEY & SMITH, [illegible] State-st.
THOMAS H. BROWN, [illegible] Adams-st.
COAN & TEN BROEKE M'f'g Co., [illegible] Adams-st.
HENRY WILLETS, corner State and Twelfth-sts.

Chromos, Engravings, and Frames.
CHAS. F. COGGESHALL (J. Milton Brown, Manager), [illegible] Dearborn-st.
MARTIN O'BRIEN, [illegible] State-st.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., [illegible] S. Clinton-st.

Clocks, &c.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., [illegible] Lake-st.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 111 Lake-st.

Clothing, &c.
EDWARDS, ELLIOTT & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st.
CHARLES E. GODFREY & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.
E. H. HUSTED, 139 and 141 Randolph-st.

Crockery and Glassware (Wholesale).
KETCHUM & MARTIN, [illegible] Randolph-st.
S. B. PARKHURST, [illegible] Michigan-av.

Crockery, Glass, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).
IRA P. BOWEN & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, [illegible] Lake-st.
EATON & BROWN, 71 Randolph-st.
A. FICK, [illegible] Lake-st.

Crockery, Stoneware, etc. (Wholesale).
JOHNSON & ABBEY, [illegible] River-st.

Coach and Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & KAY, [illegible] Lake-st.

Coal, Hard and Soft.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 West Randolph-st.
R. HOLBROOK, [illegible] LaSalle-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, [illegible] Randolph-st.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible] Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, [illegible] Lake-st.
LOCKWOOD & BLOCKI, [illegible] Lake-st. cor. Wabash.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, [illegible] Lake-st.

Druggists' Glassware, &c. (Wholesale).
T. H. HOLDEN, [illegible] South Water-st.

Dry Goods (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 118 and 120 State-st.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

Dry Goods (Wholesale and Retail).
J. B. SHAY, 112, 114 and 116 Lake-st.

Fancy Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

Farm Tools.
ATWATER & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st.

Farm and Freight Wagons.
BISHOP & PRINDLE, [illegible] South Jefferson-st.

File Manufacturers.
CHICAGO FILE WORKS, [illegible] South Water-st.

Fire Extinguishers.
THE BABCOCK, [illegible] Washington-st.

Furs, Hats, Caps, &c. (Retail).
BASSETT & HAMMOND, [illegible] Lake-st.

General Commission Merchants.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 170 Washington-st.

Gun Powder.
HAZARD POWDER CO., [illegible] State-st.

Fire Insurance.
PUTNAM FIRE INS. CO., of Hartford (E. J. Smith, Gen'l Agent), [illegible] LaSalle-st.

Furniture.
J. [illegible], [illegible] Lake-st.
H. S. CARTER & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] State-st.
H. LINDENBERG & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st.
WM. W. STRONG, [illegible] Randolph-st.

Groceries, Wines, &c.
JAMES R. HODGES, [illegible] State-st.

Glass Shades and Wax Materials.
WEST & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, [illegible] Lake-st.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, [illegible] Lake-st.
JAMES H. FOSTER & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Hosiery, Notions, &c. (Wholesale).
SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

Hardware, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, [illegible] Lake-st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, [illegible] State-st.
[illegible] & BREAKEY, [illegible] Lake-st., cor. State.

Hardwood Lumber.
HENRY N. HOLDEN, Market-st., corner Jackson.

Hats, Caps, Furs, and Millinery.
KEITH BROTHERS, [illegible] Wabash-av.

Hot Air Furnaces.
H. W. LESTER & SON, 15, 17 and 19 North State-st.
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

House Furnishing Goods.
J. C. CONSTANT & CO., [illegible] State-st.

Horse Nails Manufacturers.
N. W. HORSE NAIL CO., [illegible] West Van Buren-st.

Iron and Heavy Hardware (Wholesale).
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., [illegible] Michigan-av.
KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., [illegible] Wells-st.

Leather, Findings, &c.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Loan and Real Estate Agents.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, [illegible] LaSalle-st.
D. G. HAMILTON & CO., [illegible] South Clark-st.
WILLIS M. HITT, [illegible] Tribune Building.
CHARLES R. HOLMES, [illegible] Washington-st.
HUBBARD & JACKSON, [illegible] Dearborn-st.
[illegible] KERFOOT & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.
W. D. KERFOOT, [illegible] Washington-st.
SAMPSON & DREW, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.
SNYDER & LEE, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.
H. O. MORRY, [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

Life Insurance.
CHARTER OAK, [illegible] Tribune Building.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, [illegible] Washington-st.
MUTUAL LIFE, N. Y., [illegible] Clark-st.

Looking Glasses, Frames, &c.
H. A. FOSTER, [illegible] Adams-st.
W. T. NOBLE & CO., [illegible] State-st.

Machinery, &c.
J. A. FAY & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Marble and Granite Works.
JACOB L. SCHUREMAN, corner Clybourn and Adams.

Mantels (Slate and Marble).
KNAPP, YOWELL & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.

Map Publishers.
RUFUS BLANCHARD, [illegible] Lake-st.
GEO. F. CRAM & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Organs and Melodeons.
W. W. KIMBALL, [illegible] Washington-st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., [illegible] Washington-st.

Oils, Paints, Colors, &c.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., [illegible] South Water-st.
LEWIS, HAM & CO., [illegible] Madison-st.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, [illegible] Dearborn-st.

Oil Cups.
HOYT'S PATENT LUBRICATORS, [illegible] Lake-st.

Paper Boxes.
D. F. BARRETT & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.
RITCHIE & DUCK, [illegible] Michigan-av.
HENRY SCHULTZ, [illegible]

Paper Manufacturers.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., [illegible] Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., [illegible] Wabash-st.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, [illegible] Lake-st.
LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., [illegible] Market-st.

Saws with Patent Inserted Teeth.
E. W. SPAULDING & BROS., [illegible] Clinton-st.

Pianos, Music, &c.
J. BAUER & CO., [illegible] Washington-st.
LYON & HEALY, [illegible] South Clark-st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, [illegible] Dearborn-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, [illegible] Washington-st.

Picture Frames and Moldings.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., [illegible] S. Clinton-st.

Pumps, Gas Pipe, and Steam Hardware.
R. W. AUSTIN & CO., [illegible] South Water-st.

Real Estate Agents.
D. COLE & SON, [illegible] West Madison-st.
T. B. REES & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.

Registers and Ventilators.
BANGS BROTHERS, [illegible] State-st.

Safes, Locks, &c.
S. H. HARRIS, Manufacturer, [illegible] South Canal-st.
PRATT & GOVERT, [illegible] Washington-st.
TERWILLIGER & CO., [illegible] Washington-st.
J. M. TERWILLIGER, [illegible] Washington-st.

Salt, Cement, and Stucco.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, [illegible] S. Water-st.

Scale Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SCALE CO., [illegible] West Washington-st.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.
FORSYTH SCALE WORKS, [illegible] Lake-st.

School and Office Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO., [illegible] State-st.
HENRY H. SHERWOOD, [illegible] Madison-st.

Sewing Machines.
[illegible]
GROVER & BAKER, [illegible] Washington-st.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., [illegible] State-st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, [illegible] Lake-st.

Show Cases (New Styles).
D. BARCLAY, manufacturer, [illegible] State-st.

Soapstone Stoves, &c.
ILLINOIS SOAPSTONE STOVE CO., [illegible] Monroe-st.

Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BANGS BROTHERS, [illegible] State-st.
BARLOW & WELLS, [illegible] Lake-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., [illegible] State-st.
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.

Steam Engines, &c.
AMES' ENGINES, [illegible] North Canal-st.
BLANDY'S ENGINES, [illegible] South Canal-st.
[illegible] MFG. CO., [illegible] North Jefferson-st.
RICHARDS' ENGINES, [illegible] Jefferson-st.

Stoves, Hardware, &c.
J. J. SQUIER, [illegible] Lake-st.

Teas (Wholesale).
E. SHERWOOD & CO., [illegible] Washington-st.

Twines, Cordage, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., [illegible] South Water-st.

Vinegar Works.
C. G. E. PRUSSING, [illegible] Market-st.

Watch Materials (Wholesale).
KEARNEY & SWARTCHILD, [illegible] Lake-st., up stairs.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale).
GODDARD & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.
[illegible] MORRIS & CO., [illegible] Lake-st.
HENRY OPPENHEIMER & CO. (Successors), [illegible] Lake-st.
NATIONAL (ELGIN) WATCH CO., [illegible] Lake-st.
STARK & ALLEN, [illegible] Lake-st.

Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).
[illegible]

Wines, Liquors, &c. (Wholesale).
[illegible] & GILBERT, [illegible] South Clark-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO'S GREAT ANNUAL SALE

118 & 120 State-st.

NEW BARGAINS!

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.

Dry Goods at a Sacrifice!

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN **SILKS.**

Lot of new Spring Style Stripe Silks, at $1 25, very cheap. Lot of Black Gros Grains, all Silk, at $1.25, much under value. Better qualities of Black Silks at very low figures. The special attention of parties intending to purchase FIRST-CLASS Black Silks, is called to a superb quality of the celebrated

"Bonnet's Genuine Lyons" Silk,

AT $3.50 PER YARD,

Which we guarantee from $1 to $1.50 under the market.

Handsome line of Pims' Irish Poplins, cheap.

Black Alpacas at very low prices.

Lot of New Spring Dress Goods, at 20, 25, and 30 cts on the centre tables, among which are Bargains.

Large lot New White Piques, handsome styles, at 22 cts per yard.

All Linens and Housekeeping Goods still being sacrificed.

We would advise our customers to buy Cottons NOW.

All the Goods in our Shawl, Woollen, Cloth, Flannel, Hosiery, Lace, and Trimming Departments must also be closed out in next 30 days; so low prices may be expected.

BRICK MACHINE.

UNITED STATES Brick Machine Comp'y,

Chicago, Ill., F. C. WELLS, President; J. C. LATIMER, Sec. and Treas. Directors and Principal Stockholders—Hon William Bross, ex-Governor of Illinois; George W. Gage, of the Sherman House, Chicago; E. D. Kimbark, of Hall, Kimbark & Co., Iron Merchants, Chicago; F. W. Gates, President Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, Chicago; C. T. Bowen, Chicago; V. F. German-American Bank, New York; Paul Cornell, Real Estate, Chicago; F. C. Wells, Chicago.

This Brick Machine can be seen in operation at the Company's Manufactory, 116 South Clinton-st., Chicago, and in the rear of 59 Adams-st., New York city; also at the corner of Delord and Peters-sts., New Orleans, La.

☞ The owners of this Machine believe the price of common Brick is entirely within its control, and invite Capitalists, Brick Manufacturers, and all others interested in labor-saving machinery, to witness its operation.

Hon. A. B. Brown, A. M., of Washington, after a searching examination of all the American and foreign patents, says of this machine: "I know of no machine which has so much distinctive novelty. It is, indeed, a machine which is totally unlike all others, and cannot suffer from competition, as it has nothing in common."

For descriptive circular and further information, address U. S. BRICK MACHINE COMPANY, 89 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FLOUR.

FLOUR AT RETAIL.

Best Spring Wheat $7.50 per brl.
Choice White Winter $9.00 per brl.
Best White Winter $10.00 per brl.

I make a specialty of the RETAIL FAMILY TRADE in Flour, and my Flours are warranted strictly as represented.

Orders left at Mill Office, at Table No. 1, Board of Trade, or sent by post, will be promptly filled at above prices, free of cartage.

IONIC MILLS,
Corner Michigan and North Dearborn-sts.
J. D. COLE, Jr., Proprietor.

FLOUR.

Our retail trade is supplied with choice, fresh ground flours, SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT, unsurpassed in excellence. Families supplied by barrel or smaller quantity. Cartage free.

NORTON & CO.,
Oriental Mills Flour Store, Madison-st. Bridge.

TO RENT.

RENT FREE!

In order to give parties intending to change their quarters an opportunity to do so without loss of time or rent, the proprietors of the "Open Board Building," Nos. 149 and 151 Madison-st., propose to rent to permanent tenants

Without Charge of Rent

From now until the 1st of May next. The rooms are unsurpassed for convenience, and even those in the fifth story are reached in THIRTY SECONDS without fatigue by the passenger elevator, kept constantly running during business hours. Also fit a very easy flight of stairs. Apply to GEO. C. POPE, Room 7 Open Board Building, or to JAMES E. TYLER, 99 Dearborn-st.

STORE TO RENT.

The large Warehouse, No. 20 South Water-st., corner of Michigan-av. Apply to J. A. ELY, 44 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.

On South Water-st., near Wabash-av., second, third and fourth floors of a large first-class brick building. Possession May 1. Address Box 661 P. O.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO Lead and Oil Works,

(Established 1864—burnt and rebuilt in 1869.)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, and Ground Oil Cake for Feeding.

All our Linseed Oil is warranted strictly pure and full weight.

OFFICE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,

Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Bullets.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

PAPER COLLARS.

"ZIP."

New Paper Collars. Send business card for sample and price.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

SARATOGA COLLAR CO.,
[illegible] South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Rare Chance for Investment.

[illegible]

This is a rare opportunity for persons having a capital of $20,000 to $50,000, as the business has yielded large profits and promises even better returns for the future. [illegible] HICKOX & HATHAWAY, Kankakee, Ill., or of LOW BROS. & CO., Chicago.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

Wm. W. STRONG,
[illegible] Randolph-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEO. W. WAITE & CO., Real Estate Agents,

Room 8, Tribune Building.

City and Town Lots, Houses, Farms, &c.

FOR SALE.

Sheffield Nursery—Closing Sale.

[illegible]

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

[illegible]

DOESKINS.

Deer Island AND Humboldt DOUBLE-WARP DOESKINS

FOR SALE BY THE LEADING JOBBING AND RETAIL HOUSES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

THESE GOODS ARE UNSURPASSED IN MAKE, FINISH, AND COLORING.

RUSSIAN BRACES.

RUSSIAN BRACES.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
690 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Many Novelties in this popular Suspender now ready.

OVER ONE HUNDRED STYLES CONSTANTLY IN STOCK.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

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[illegible]

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible]

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.

ROOT AND PLANT

[illegible]

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Tickets sold to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND and the continent.

[illegible]

For further information, apply to F. C. BROWN, Agent, at the Company's office, [illegible] South Clark-st., Chicago, where cabin plans can be seen and rooms secured for any steamer or date. Sight drafts on Great Britain and Ireland for sale.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Co.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company will be held on Wednesday, April 5, 1871, at [illegible] o'clock a. m., at the general office of the Company, at No. 10 Madison-st. (Tribune Building), Chicago, Illinois.
CHARLES A. GREGORY, Sec'y.

ROBERT GREER, Insurance Broker, 90 LaSalle-st.

Heavy commercial and manufacturing lines promptly placed, with despatch, at current rates.
☞ Refer to the Underwriters of Chicago.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned is no longer connected with the firm of [illegible], having disposed of my interest to said firm.
FRED A. [illegible], JR.
Dated Chicago, Feb. 24, 1871.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of the Lumberman's Exchange will be held in the Exchange Rooms, [illegible] South Water-st., on Monday [illegible] o'clock p. m.
WM. L. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary.

LAUNDRIES.

STEAM LAUNDRY.

The Old Steam Laundry,

NO. 27 MICHIGAN-ST., WILL BE REOPENED ON MONDAY, MARCH 6,

By MR. and MRS. SMITH, formerly proprietors of the Star Laundry, who will be enabled to do work at lower prices than any other laundry in the city. Will make special contracts with restaurants, railroads, steamboats, stores, large families, and any business requiring a large amount of work. The laundry will be KNOWN as the NATIONAL STEAM LAUNDRY.

STAR LAUNDRY

Has changed hands, and does work better and cheaper than any other in the city. No steam or chemicals used. All work done by hand.
MR. AND MRS. REICHHOLD.

PAPER COLLARS.

$10, Less 20 per ct.,

WILL BUY 1,000

PAPER COLLARS,

Round Corners—Linen Finish—Cloth Ends and "Regular Goods."

☞ Send business card for discount on 10,000.

SARATOGA COLLAR CO.,
[illegible] South Water-st., Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A. D. Titsworth has associated with him from January 1, 1871, A. N. Sheppard and W. S. Dowse in the merchant tailoring, clothing, and gents' furnishing business, under the firm name of A. D. TITSWORTH & CO., Arcade Building, [illegible] and [illegible] Clark-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES M. HORTON

Has been admitted a partner in our firm.
March 1, 1871. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN.

I am prepared to make loans on Chicago real estate for one to five years at [illegible] and [illegible] per cent.
C. D. ALDERSON, [illegible] Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate Securities.
Purchase Money Mortgages Wanted.
ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER,
[illegible] Lake-st.

Loans on Real Estate

In Chicago and vicinity, for one to five years, made promptly by
[illegible] & BRADLEY,
Phoenix Building, [illegible] LaSalle-st.

PROPOSALS.

Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary,
No. [illegible] South Fourth-st., Room 8,
ST. LOUIS, March 1, 1871.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., Monday, April 3, 1871, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. A. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] PENROSE, Captain, C. S., U. S. A.

[illegible]

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, [illegible] for furnishing [illegible]

"Proposals for Furnishing [illegible]"
[illegible] MARQUAND,
Captain, Chief of [illegible]

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S U. S. STANDARD SCALES.

[illegible]

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
[illegible] Lake-st., Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune.

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Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1871.

THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The unanimity with which Mr. Blaine was nominated by the Republican caucus for re-election as Speaker of the House of Representatives, is a strong evidence of his acceptability as a presiding officer, and of the confidence which is felt by all in the fairness with which he performs his official duty. It is well known that there is a wide difference of opinion among Republican members of the House on the subject of revenue legislation, and the fact that the formation of committees will have a decided influence upon that legislation is thoroughly understood by the members and by the country generally. Under these circumstances, the unanimous nomination of Mr. Blaine is a strong proof that the Republicans have faith in the fairness and justice with which he will perform his duty. The next Congress will be the first for ten years in which all the States will be represented. During the later years of the war, and until the present session, the proportion of the members of the opposition to the whole number of the members has been very small. In the new arrangement of committees it is likely that the Democratic party will have a larger representation on such committees than heretofore. The two-thirds or three-fourths majority of the Republicans no longer exists, and the committees will, therefore, be so composed as to permit the minority to be represented in proportion to their numbers. The presence of a full House will also admit of the selection of committees without the necessity of doubling up, or the appointment of the same members on several committees.

We suppose there is a very decided majority of the House in favor of revenue reform, that is, in favor of a reduction of the tariff generally, if not in favor of a repeal of all merely protective duties. No less than ninety-seven Republican members of the last House voted to repeal the duty on coal, and the number of the present House who will repeat that vote is much larger. It is likely that, in the reorganization of committees, the sense of the House will be reflected; certainly, the committees will not be so constituted as to defeat the will of the large majority.

In the Senate there has been a decided change, so far as the question of revenue laws is concerned, and we think it will be found that even in that body, as now constituted, the protectionists will not have that overwhelming ascendancy they have hitherto had and which they still claim in that body.

THE CITY SEWERS.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations in the House of Representatives, on Saturday, amended that part of the general act relating to cities of the larger class which provides for sewers, by striking out what is known as the "Tuley" bill, and inserting a provision from the "Mayors'" bill. What has been inserted is as follows:

SECTION 1. That whenever it shall become necessary, in the opinion of the City Council, to provide a general system of sewerage and drainage for the city, the City Council shall have power so to do, and for that purpose shall have power to cause the city to be laid off into districts, to be drained by principal, lateral, or tributary drains, having reference to a general plan of drainage by sewers or drains for the whole city, and number and record the same.

SEC. 2. The said City Council shall have power to levy and collect a special tax for the construction of the sewers, or any part thereof, in any such district, [illegible] taxable for State and county purposes in such district, as they may by ordinance provide.

SEC. 3. The City Council shall also have power to construct the sewers, or any part thereof, in any of said districts, by a special assessment upon the real estate in the district specially benefited thereby, in proportion to the benefits to such property respectively, in such manner as the Council may by ordinance prescribe, but like notice of the time and place of making the assessment and of the application for a confirmation thereof, shall be given as is in this act required in making other local improvements by special assessment.

SEC. 4. Said City Council shall have power to change and alter such districts from time to time, by a vote of two-thirds of all the Aldermen elected.

SEC. 5. Where the city shall not be laid off into districts by the said City Council as above provided, nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to prevent the city from constructing sewers and drains, and levying and collecting a special assessment therefor, as provided in Chapter 4 of this act.

This does not meet the difficulty which at present exists in Chicago; on the contrary, it increases it. What this city needs is some provision by which the present debt, and the interest thereon incurred for building the 145 miles of sewers already constructed, shall be paid. These sewers have been built at a cost of $3,000,000. Of that sum $300,000 have been paid; the remainder, bearing an annual interest of about $190,000, is a charge upon the real and personal property of the whole city. There is no serious objection to special assessments for sewers, because that process is a saving of 50 per cent in their cost; but there is a general protest against the injustice of taxing the real and personal property of the whole city to pay $3,000,000 of original cost and $5,000,000 of interest for constructing 145 miles of sewers, and then compelling a portion of the real estate of the city to pay for those to be hereafter constructed. Every sewer built is, generally, a benefit to the city, but it has a special benefit to the property it drains. No person builds a house in this city, no matter how remote may be its location, who does not do so expecting to have it improved, benefited, and rendered habitable by direct connection with the sewers, water, and gas. All unimproved property in this city, in front of which the gas, and water pipes, and sewers are constructed, have an additional cash value, and are more salable than if not so improved, and this additional cash value is a hundred-fold greater than the cost of laying the pipes or constructing the sewers. Sewers are an essential, particularly in this city. They cannot be dispensed with, and everybody is willing to pay for them. But where a lot has paid once for this convenience, it ought not to be taxed therefor forever. When a lot has refunded the city the cost for its sewerage, it ought to be relieved from any further tax. Thus, whether the sewerage be carried on generally or by districts, the special assessment plan is the most economical. Under the district system, the plan would work pretty fairly. Take the Fifteenth Ward as a district. Under this rule, the property in that ward would be taxed to raise, say, $75,000 or $100,000 a year, to be expended exclusively in that ward for sewers; and, when the work was completed, the property of the ward would be forever released from the tax for that purpose. Under the general tax system, $300,000 will be raised annually for sewers, of which the Fifteenth Ward will have $25,000, to be expended within its limits for sewerage, and will pay $15,000 of the tax. In this way that ward will be sewered some time near the year 1900, and, in consideration of that fact, its property for the succeeding fifty years will be taxed to pay for building sewers in the twenty additional square miles of territory which will be added to the city in that time. Under the Tuley bill, any ward or section of the city, upon payment of $1.40 per front foot, can have all the sewers it may want, and be forever after discharged from sewer tax. Whether the district system or the Tuley plan be adopted, is of very little moment, provided there be an adjustment of the present difficulty.

Can the city assess the property now drained by sewers the cost of constructing them, or reimburse the City Treasury the amount expended for that purpose? If this can be done, then a provision to that effect, included in our charter, would remove all controversy on this subject. That would enable the city to [illegible] The Cook County delegation at Springfield have this question before them, and ought to be able to adopt some satisfactory arrangement. We do not think there are two sides to the question as to the justice, economy, and advisability of the special assessment system for sewers; but there is an oppression in building one part of the sewers at the general expense and the other part at the cost of the property severed. This must be remedied in some form.

MIXING GRAINS.

It is, we think, to be regretted that the Board of Trade did not, on Friday last, proceed to examine into the character of the mud-puddle in which, for a day or two, they seemed to be floundering, instead of deciding, virtually, that there was no mud-puddle to examine. Upon the merits of the particular case then under consideration we do not care now to enter, accepting it as *res adjudicata*, so far as it affected individual reputations; but we nevertheless believe that an opportunity was offered to the board to justify itself before the business community of the whole country in the matter of grain inspection, if such justification is possible; and if not, then to set right whatever may be wrong in the method of grain inspection. That subject calls for some further comment.

It is not a mooted question in morality that adulteration is wrong; that the grocer who sands his sugar, or waters his whiskey, or puts chicory in his coffee, or peach-leaves in his tea, is a cheat. If he is a wholesale grocer, it is not considered a valid defence that he does not deceive the retail grocer who buys of him, because the latter understands that the tea or the coffee, the whiskey or the sugar, have been so treated, and purchases with that understanding. The articles go finally into the hands of the consumer, who does not buy with any such understanding, or, at least, with any such assent, who is either cheated unknowingly into paying for something which he does not wish to buy, or, if he knows that he is cheated, accepts the fact because he cannot help himself, but does so with indignant protest. No matter how many there are who are consenting to the fraud, a fraud there is from which somebody suffers, and that sufferer is generally the consumer. If it were not so there would be no fraud, for frauds are not committed without a motive. There is not, we presume, a single member of the Board of Trade who would not instantly change his grocer if he believed he was in the habit of putting upon him tea, or coffee, or sugar, which were partly those articles and partly something else. Nor would he accept it, even as a palliation of the wrong done him and his family, if it were replied to his remonstrance that "it was understood in the trade;" but would probably reply that "the trade, then, might drink the stuff and be *dashed* to it!"

Now we do not see, and we believe the public does not see, why this principle is not just as applicable to the mixing of grains as to the adulteration of groceries. It is understood that such mixtures are common among our grain dealers, and that it is done in two ways; good grain and that of an inferior quality are mixed together, and passed as good, as in the case of No. 2 wheat and lower grades; or one kind of grain is mixed with another kind to give it weight, and passed as the first kind, as in the case of oats and barley. The certificates of inspection of such grain certify, either that the grain is all of the quality of the best of the mixture; or, if they recognise the fact of mixture at all, where two grains are mixed, they certify only to the quantity and quality of one kind, the best, and indicate the presence of something else on the same vessel, without stating where or of what kind, by the words "mixed cargo." Take two instances by way of illustration: A grain dealer has a quantity of No. 2 wheat, which he proposes to sell or ship for a market. It is of the best quality and worth the highest price. He has also another quantity of another, and perhaps much lower grade, and, of course, worth only a lower price. A certain portion of this can be mixed with the No. 2, but so carefully mixed as to avoid detection, while it deteriorates the quality. Has not, he asks, a man a right to do as he pleases with his own property? Unquestionably, if his act works no injury to anybody else. The purchaser, he adds, understands that such mixture has been made, and he, therefore, is guiltless of fraud. But that is not the end of the transaction. The purchaser buys to sell again, and the grain finds its way at last to the miller, and the flour-dealer, and the baker, or the domestic consumer, who buy and use, at the highest price, an adulterated article, which is not worth the price they pay for it. The root of the fraud is in the mixture, and that mixture is made for that fraudulent purpose. That it is the custom of the trade is no defence of it. Take a second case: A trader mixes with No. 2 oats an inferior quality, or mixes a quantity of barley with an inferior quality of oats, to give it weight and make it pass as No. 2. Here the fraud is precisely the same on the final consumer, who buys an adulterated article as No. 2 oats. Nor does the fraud stop here. The producer, as well as the consumer, is a sufferer. The reputation which, in the course of trade, has become attached to No. 2 wheat and No. 2 oats in the Eastern markets, is such that these grades uniformly rule less than similar grades of Milwaukee grains, and the dealer who offers these grades, which are honestly what they purport to be, must either accept two or three cents less per bushel, or commit a further fraud by rating the grain at a higher grade than belongs to it. Out of all this has grown up a system of fraudulent certificates, of trickery and deception, the exposure of which has undoubtedly been of serious injury to the trade of Chicago, and which has resulted in defeating the end which it was hoped to gain by it. We presume these statements will not be questioned, and we submit whether, if it be true that honesty is the best policy, it is not worth while for the Board of Trade to look the thing squarely in the face, and correct an evil which has undoubtedly been injurious to the reputation of the grain trade in this city, and from which can come nothing but evil. We do not, for one moment, believe that the character of the Chicago merchant is lower than that of the merchants of other places. But a system of mixing grains, and of supporting it by false certificates of inspection, has grown up which, however much individuals may have benefited by it, has injured the reputation of the trade and of the board, which can only be remedied by a return to the strict principles of fair dealing, and the restoration thereby of the public confidence.

PHARMACEUTICAL DIPLOMAS.

There are several applications, principally from this city, before the Legislature, asking that laws be enacted to prohibit any person compounding or dispensing medicine unless such person is fully competent and can show a diploma of a respectable school of pharmacy. There can be no question that the public ought to be protected against incompetent and ignorant druggists and apothecaries; but how is it to be done? The law does not now provide for it, but ought to make the improper compounding of prescriptions a crime, to be punished according to the consequences. If death ensue, the person who commits the blunder, and his employer, ought *both* to be convicted of manslaughter in its highest degree and punished accordingly. The requirement of a diploma from a school of pharmacy is not in itself a substantial protection. It is too often a bounty to the schools, by requiring everybody to attend them long enough to get a certificate, and may only mean that the bearer attended the school long enough to be entitled to a diploma. It is not necessarily a proof of the competency of the person, though it may be accepted in evidence. Fatal mistakes are often made by competent persons, whose personal habits unfit them at times for such duties, and persons bearing diplomas are often utterly ignorant of their profession. We have, moreover, innumerable schools, where men can get diplomas, and that school which will issue such certificates for the least money, and after the shortest time of attendance, will always have the largest business. It makes no difference to the public whether they are poisoned by men holding diplomas or by persons who never attended school. The poisoning is the crime, and to the punishing of that the law should direct its force. The apothecary, who is himself ignorant of his business, or who employs a subordinate who is ignorant or unfit for the business, if promptly punished for any injury committed by either, would soon learn to be careful, and, to avoid punishment for crime, would provide himself with competent and properly-educated compounders of medicine. A druggist may very properly require that those whom he employs have had the benefit of a scientific education, but that evidence should not relieve him from responsibility for mistakes or carelessness. The diploma, after all, is only for the protection of the druggist; but what the public needs is some sort of protection against the mistakes or carelessness of the druggist himself and those of assistants, whether they have diplomas or not.

We stated, the other day, that France had agreed to pay to Prussia five milliards of francs, equal to $1,000,000,000, and we published, also, a list of the exactions made by France of Germany between 1792 and 1800. It should have been also stated that France had, at the close of the war in 1815, been required to pay to the allied powers $150,000,000, for the cost of the war following Napoleon's return from Elba, and $167,500,000 as an indemnity for the contributions previously exacted by France from her enemies. Pending the payment of these sums, various fortresses in France were held by the allies. France, however, paid the whole sum in about three years, and recovered her fortresses. The debt of France, in 1815, was less than $400,000,000. Her present debt, including her own war expenses, cannot be much less than $3,500,000,000. To this must be added the Prussian indemnity of $1,000,000,000. The annual income of France has not exceeded $400,000,000. This indemnity must be raised by loan, and we suppose it will be done promptly; but the annual charge for interest on the national debt will consume a large share of the national revenue. It will require patriotism and patience, and many years of laborious industry, to restore France to the pecuniary condition, bad as it was, which existed previous to the war.

The bill to repeal the duty on coal was talked to death during the last hours of the session, the Senators from Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia relieving each other in the consumption of time.

The time did not arrive for Congress to repeal the duty on salt, and the anxiety to create a dozen additional United States District Courts, for as many retiring Congressmen, permitted no opportunity to repeal the income tax. There is considerable change in the political complexion of Congress, so far as relates to taxation, and it may not be improbable that the new Congress will take these subjects up, and repeal all these taxes. The taxes on coal and salt, under cover of the protective duties, amount to many millions of dollars, of which the government receives but very little. The repeal of the three taxes, while it will reduce revenue but a comparatively small sum, will relieve the people of an aggregate tax, direct and indirect, which is of the most oppressive character.

The Stage.

Mr. Fechter's engagement, which has not been a financial success to the manager, is to be succeeded, at McVicker's, by that of an unknown imitator of the banjo-strumming and foot-elevating Lotta. Simultaneously therewith, Chicago will have, at the Opera House, an imitation of the Lydia Thompson burlesque business; at the Museum, a blood-and-thunder Bowery piece, interlarded with that worst of all circus manifestations, a female gymnast; at the West Side Theatre, a burlesque or imitation of Joseph Jefferson's "Rip Van Winkle;" at the minstrel houses, minstrelsy and burlesque opera; and at the Winter Garden, we don't know what, but something warranted to be worse than any of the others. The manager of one of our theatres, who has made very conscientious and very assiduous endeavors to please the better class of play-goers, by bringing out approved pieces, has lost nearly all the money that he or his friends had to lose, and definitively surrendered to the demand for something loud and sensational, saying: "They wont patronize what they ought to, and, if I am to live, I must give them what they want."

And he is right. There's no use lecturing managers of theatres about what amusements they ought to provide for the public. Every one of them would rather be manager of a first-class theatre, with Shakspeare and Sheridan for his playwrights, and a stock company of Siddonses and Garricks for his actors. But it is a luxury which can't be indulged, in this country at least; so our best way is to let the managers cater for us whatever plays their judgment dictates, and do as we like about praising or patronizing them. They are bound to purvey for the public appetite what the public appetite demands, and we doubt if there is any other class of business men in Chicago who sacrifice more, or more readily, to professional honor than the managers of our theatres.

But, as has already been recited, these sacrifices have not awakened in the public any feeling strong enough in reciprocation to sustain the managers in giving us first-class comedy, tragedy, or music for any long period. German opera has just achieved a failure at the Opera House, and two actors, whose superiors do not exist in America in their respective sexes, have recently been allowed to play to thin houses at McVicker's. Meantime, the minstrel shows, which are good of their kind—and as to their kind, *de gustibus, etc.*—are packed nightly to overflowing—a plain enough index of what the people who patronize public amusements want for such amusements.

There is, as we have said, no use in lecturing people that they ought to swallow down Shakspeare and Bulwer like good fellows, and improve their tastes, and all that. Still less use or propriety is there in that class, to whom the manager can *not* look for his nightly receipts, lecturing that functionary as to what plays he ought to produce, and what actors he ought to hire to produce them. It looks a great deal as if the drama of the highest order had had its day, and that the class of people, whom the A 1 gilt-edged, highly proper, intellectual drama used to instruct and entertain, had found other means of instruction and entertainment preferable to the said A 1 drama. It also begins to look as if we Americans, who by nature are not made to *act*, had not the power of perception and appreciation which, in foreign countries, have made the drama an essential element of social entertainment; and that the encouragement which we have hitherto given to the drama and the opera has been given quite as much at Fashion's behest as at Art's. If so, and if Fashion's demand has been withdrawn, what is poor Art to do for encouragement? Plainly, to induce some ambitious manager, whose accumulations qualify him for the task, to build a theatre so magnificent, and give it appointments so elaborate and a company so elegant in deportment and costuming, that Fashion will again raise her voice in behalf of the drama. Until then, let the caterers of stage shows produce in peace their lively burnt-cork minstrelsy, their burlesque, their circus pieces, their vaudeville, and their Bowery blood-and-thunder, and be patronized, unmolested, by such portion of the public as shall choose those modes of amusement.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Miss Mattie Bower, of Charleston, fell dead on the floor, the other day, while having her photograph taken.

—The Decatur *Sunbeam* says that, in that vicinity, there is some prospect of peaches from the seedling trees, but the budded variety will be a total failure.

—Samuel G. Craig, a resident of Vermillion County since 1827, died Feb. 27, aged 60 years. He was Clerk of the Circuit Court from 1848 to 1860, and a Representative in the Legislature from 1860 to 1862.

—The Springfield *Register* of March 3 says:

"The growing wheat was never in better condition. Throughout the Central and Southern sections of the State, generally, a larger breadth has been sown to wheat early in the fall than ever before. This looks well. Seasonable snows have protected the growing plants; severe frosts have scarcely reached them; and, if nothing untoward happens, the yield this year will be enormous. An intelligent, practical agriculturist, who has lately travelled through portions of the Central and Southern counties, gives a gratifying account of the prospect. He states that the yield of wheat will be larger this year than ever before. The season is too far advanced for excessive frosts, but a greater danger may be feared from extraordinary growth, and blight, or rust."

—The *Pike County Flag* of March 2 says:

"We give the particulars, as we have learned them, of a horrid murder committed near Pleasant Hill, in this county, though the murder was perpetrated in Calhoun County. It appears that John Gresham and his son, a young lad, were coming from Clarksville to Pleasant Hill in a wagon, and had just crossed the ferry, or driven a short distance this side of it, when [illegible] Barnes, who is said to be a quarrelsome and bad man, who was also coming to Pleasant Hill, asked leave to ride in the wagon. Permission being granted, he got in, and Mr. Gresham asked him some question relative to a former trouble, when Barnes knocked him out of the wagon and then jumped out on him, and stamped his brains out with his foot—the boy in the meantime shouting murder, and endeavoring to stop the horses, which were trying to run off. Meantime, two young men, who had seen the affair at a distance and supposed it to be a fight, came up, and Barnes ran. They pursued, and, one of them taking a stick and pointing it at him, he stopped, supposing it to be a gun. On discovering it to be a club, he also seized a club and threatened to kill him. The other one, who had been behind, coming up at this time, they closed on him and arrested him. We understand that he was taken to jail in Hardin, though he was in danger of being lynched, and our informant was in doubt of his reaching Hardin jail in safety. We learn that Gresham was drunk, and Barnes partially so."

IOWA.

A couple in Davenport got divorced on Wednesday, but not appreciating the comforts of single blessedness, were remarried the next day.

—The plea of the defendant in a breach of promise case in Iowa is, that he "was in earnest about marrying the girl until he got the rheumatism."

—At Grinnell, on Washington's birthday, the sons and daughters of New Hampshire had a gathering at the Baptist church. An eloquent address was delivered by Miss Ann Maria Pierce on the "Life and Character of Washington."

—An exchange says: "There is a woman living at New Hampton who enjoys herself more than anybody. When she wants to have fun, she coaxes a strange dog into her kitchen by honeyed words and fresh meat, and when the dog gets to devouring the meat, and thanking her with his tail, and wondering why there are not more good creatures like her in that town, she takes a kettle of boiling water and throws it on the dog, when he goes off, losing faith in human nature."

—The Ackley *Mirror*, in an account of the burning of the Bowler House, at that place, says:

"The names of the two men whose lives were lost were Ed. Williams and ——— Johnson. Their charred bones have since been found. William Hayes was so badly burned that his recovery is doubtful. Williams and Hayes occupied the same room, in the third story. Williams awoke Hayes, and they dressed together, and started down stairs together; but the smoke was so dense and [illegible] Hayes led the way, and called on Williams to follow. Shortly after, Williams called out, 'I can go no further!' and nothing more was seen or heard of him. The wonder is, how Hayes escaped. He lost all consciousness, and fell from story to story until he reached the lower one, and had strength enough to open the door and escape, followed by a dense volume of smoke and flame. Mrs. Rice escaped from her bedroom by letting herself down by the sheets of her bed, and received a serious fall. Little Johnny Lord heroically jumped from the window, and was caught by Mr. Bowler."

INDIANA.

At a dinner party given by Colonel John N. Ingraham, at Jeffersonville, on the 22d of February, there were present seven ladies whose average age was 80 years and 9 months.

—A man in Monroe Township, Pike County, one day last week reprimanded his juvenile brother for playing cards on Sunday, when the young gamester retaliated by cutting his brother several times with a knife.

—At Princeton, on Tuesday night, some scoundrels entered the cemetery and overturned and defaced eight tombstones. This is the second or third time that such acts of vandalism have recently been committed in that cemetery.

MINNESOTA.

A Duluth lady goes out calling behind a dog-team.

KANSAS.

Sojourner Truth goes to Kansas to end her days.

MISSOURI.

Louisa Ceres died in St. Louis on Sunday week, at the age of 106 years.

—A St. Louis man, John Horne, has got his life insured for $400,000.

OHIO.

Mrs. Catherine Blair, aged 100 years, died at her residence in Plain Township, Stark County, recently. Her maiden name was Dewalt. She was born in Adams County, Pa., Oct. 4, 1770, and was married Aug. 21, 1798, to Samuel Blair, who died Jan. 16, 1867, in his 89th year, the couple having lived together 69 years. They migrated to Stark County in the year 1818, and continued to live on the same place until their decease.

THE TERRITORIES.

A gentleman of Denver, Col., announces his ability to give "elocution lessons upon the guitar."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Canadian Dominion has forty-three daily newspapers.

—Philadelphia has 459 churches, and is about to build another to make the even number.

—There are said to be 250 different kinds of tacks manufactured from brass, zinc, copper, iron, and steel.

—The total assets of the banks and insurance companies of Hartford are $105,069,990.

—A New York merchant absent-mindedly copied a love-letter to his "heart's idol" in the letter-book of the firm before sending it.

—The editor of the Barnstable *Patriot*, having received a bank-note detector, returns thanks, and modestly asks for some bank notes upon which to test its accuracy.

—Charleston policemen are arresting gentlemen who carry canes and annoy their sensitive ears by striking them on the pavement as they walk.

—Vassar College has something new under the sun. Dr. T. W. DuBois has recently received the appointment of dentist to the above institution. He will look into all the young ladies' mouths once a week.

—The English members of the Joint High Commission brought their own wine with them.

—It is said there is an individual in West Troy, N. Y., who carries on the business of selling horse meat for food. It was last quoted at three cents per pound.

—In Jackson County, West Virginia, there is a spring strongly impregnated with arsenic. For some years past its owners have been compelled to keep a fence around it to prevent the cattle from drinking the water.

—A German infantry soldier, complaining of the many marches and counter-marches to which he has been subjected, exclaims: "If this were done in the cavalry it would be called cruelty to animals, and there would be indignant protests against it; but when forced upon us, poor men, it is simply called 'endurance.'"

—The first iron vessel built in England was a canal barge, 70 feet long, 6 feet 6½ inches wide, built of 5-16 inch plates, at Birmingham, in 1787. The first iron ship that went to sea was the Aaron Manby, built near Birmingham, and put together in London in 1820.

—The Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons is endeavoring to raise a fund of $25,000, intending to use the income thereof in assisting discharged convicts to earn their own support.

—A young woman in Maine, who has suffered much from ear-ache for two years past, has just experienced decided relief by the expulsion of a beetle-bug, three-quarters of an inch in length, from what a down-East paper calls her auricular appendage.

—Senator Creamer promises the State of New York $2,000,000 extra revenue, annually, if the Legislature will pass his bill ranking gold and stock-brokers with auctioneers, subject to like penalties and restrictions. Brokers are to pay a license of $250 per year, and be required to give bonds in the penal sum of $800, and to make returns of all their sales, as provided by the laws in relation to auctioneers and their sales, and to pay 50 cents on each $1,000 of their sales.

—An old man and two women are digging for hidden treasure in a Pennsylvania village, at a spot pointed out by one of the women as the very place where a subterranean cavern is located, in which is hidden silver coin amounting to $4,000,000. The woman says that over 500 spirits guard the treasure, and that consequently she does not want to be present when the money is reached.

—A Boston shoe-dealer detected a man in the act of stealing a pair of boots from his store, a day or two ago, who proved to be a Selectman, a bank Director, a church deacon, and a person of means, position and family, in a country town not far from that city. He asserted that he was driven to the theft by an irresistible influence, and he was allowed to depart after paying for the boots.

—San Domingo is said to be a place "where every prospect pleases, and only man is vile."

—Pittsburg got $96,976 by its water tax last year, and thinks it did better than any city of its size in the country.

—There were 182 divorces in Rhode Island last year—or 1 divorce to every 14 marriages. This fact has alarmed the law-makers of that State, and the papers are discussing a remedy. The *Providence Journal* thinks there would be fewer applications for divorce if marriage was more difficult.

—Very careful arrangements are being made for taking the census in Great Britain. The time fixed is midnight of Sunday, April 2. The first census taken in that country was in 1801, when the population numbered 10,942,646. It is now expected to exceed 31,000,000. This census will be the seventh.

—The finest building in San Domingo is the "Palace," two stories high, built of sand, and lime and brick, on the old Roman, or rather the Moorish, plan, with court yard, containing six or eight spacious rooms, commanding a splendid view of the river, and of a portion of the city. The walls are whitewashed, and the doors and the floors are the best part of the entire building, the former being of mahogany and the latter of marble slabs.

—A thirsty Vermonter hitched his horse to a freight-car standing on a side-track, while he proceeded leisurely toward a neighboring saloon, in quest of "tangle-foot." Meantime, the freight-train moved on, and, when the Vermonter returned, his team was missing. Proceeding up the track, he came to a wrecked wagon, a wheel here, a spoke there, and soon after stumbled upon the poor horse, which had been choked to death ere the halter parted.

—The New York *World* starts the story that, on the voyage out of the Tennessee, her slow gait exciting attention, it was observed that her sails and steam were working in opposite directions, the former carrying her ahead and the latter working her astern. "As it was, the sails beat the steam about half a mile a day. She was originally constructed for speed, but was Porterized, and became a thing of beauty only."

—A Connecticut man, whose son, being under age, married against his will, took offence thereat and had himself appointed guardian over him. Then, under a law which permits a guardian to sell the property of a minor to an amount not exceeding $800, without advertising it, he obtained permission of a Judge of Probate to sell his son's half-interest, worth $20,000, in his grandfather's estate, and, without the boy's knowledge, did sell it to a Sheriff, for the sum of $375, and by him it was transferred to the son's mother at the same price. And now the boy, thus defrauded of his inheritance, proposes to see if the courts of Connecticut will tolerate the proceeding.

—The screw steamer Egypt, lately launched in the Mersey, is exceeded in size only by the Great Eastern. She is in length, over all, 440 feet; on the load line, 435 feet; beam, 44 feet; depth of hold, 36 feet; gross measurement, 5,150 tons. Her engines are nominally of 500-horse power, but can be worked up to 3,500-horse power, and are expected to drive her twelve to thirteen knots per hour in ordinary weather.

—A lady, experiencing a choking sensation every time she put on a switch of bought hair, consulted a spiritual "medium," who set her mind at rest by telling her that the locks in question had been cut off the head of a woman that had been hanged, and that a choke would always attend the wearing of that particular switch. Furthermore, this instructive spirit observed that all false hair retained more or less the personality of its original owner, and that this was the cause of much of the insanity and many criminal idiosyncrasies in woman.

—Mr. Dickerson, in a recent lecture upon the microscope, mentioned a curious instance of perpetual motion. He said: "I have in my possession a small quantity of the white of an egg—which is almost pure albumen, and structureless—treated with a little carbolic acid and alcohol, hermetically sealed up in in glass, where it has been several months. That is dead matter, so far as any matter can be said to be dead; and yet under the microscope it appears filled with little spheres, which whirl about like globules of water on hot iron, never ceasing by day or by night, and apparently never losing any part of the mysterious power which is expended in giving them motion. How is that done?"

—The exportation of food from Ireland to England is very large. The Parliamentary returns show that in 1870 there were sent across the Irish channel 503,449 head of beef cattle, 480,000 sheep, innumerable swine, and a daily supply of butter and eggs. By means of steamship companies Liverpool has secured the monopoly of the cattle-carrying trade of Dublin; and during 1870 Ireland furnished a constant supply of fresh meat to Liverpool and Birkenhead, comprising a population of 800,000 residents, as well as 163,023 persons who sailed from that port, and the large number of sailors who navigated the 5,000 ships which entered the Mersey. It is estimated that a population of fully 900,000 souls was fed by Ireland. The money paid for these cattle, it is argued, was merely taken to Ireland, was counted there, looked at for a few days, and was then returned to England, either in payment for English manufactures, or as rent, which passed into the hands of absentee landlords, who spend their incomes at places remote from their estates.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Mosby, the former guerrilla chieftain, has started a bank at Warrenton, Va.

—The house in which Senator Cameron resides in Harrisburg is 105 years old.

—Mrs. Ben. Wade has fallen heir to a large property by the death of a brother.

—The Rev. Mr. Eggleston, who now receives $10,000 a year as one of the new editors of the *Independent*, once preached for $300 a year.

—The Rev. Mr. Hicks, of Bennington, Vt., who fasted 24 days "in order to starve out disease," [illegible].

—William Craig, [illegible] of Auburn, N. Y., left all his estate, valued at $80,000, for benevolent and religious purposes. Eighteen thousand dollars is to be divided between the Massachusetts Bible Society and the American Tract Society of New York.

—The Hon. Hugh McCulloch has rented a banking house in London for $12,000 a year.

—A Rochester man wants Vinnie Ream to make a statue of Ben. Wade, as he appeared in San Domingo mounted on a bull, making a journey into the interior.

—Jenkins has much to contend with. In describing a recent ball at Columbus, South Carolina, he attempted to speak of Mrs. Theodore Hammond as "exceedingly lovely in long train and short sleeves;" but the demoniacal printers made him mention "Mr. Theodore Hammond exceedingly lovely on a fast train in his shirt sleeves."

—The oldest inhabitant of New York city is a gentleman whose birthday dates back to ten years before the Declaration of Independence, he being 105 years of age. His name is Lahrbush, and those who know the old settler say he is as active in mind and body as many men a quarter of a century younger. Mr. Lahrbush is soon to have a birthday reception, at the Union League Club rooms.

—An example of the regal style of address is the letter written by the King of Saxony to the newly constituted Emperor of the Germans, felicitating him upon his augmented honors. It begins thus: "Most brilliant, most grand, and most powerful Emperor! Best friend, very dear cousin and brother! I have been induced with the most profound satisfaction by the honored letter of your Imperial and Royal Majesty, conveyed to me by the Envoy of your eminently high Lordship."

—A decision has been rendered in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of G. A. Sala against Stoughton & Hodder, publishers of Mr. Hain Friswell's new book, entitled "Modern Men of Letters Honestly Criticised." Mr. Friswell's treatment of Mr. Sala was held by the jury to have "reflected upon his literary reputation, and also upon his private character." The plaintiff was, therefore, awarded £500 damages.

—Lady Wilmot-Horton is dead. She was in her 82d year. In her youth Lady Horton was distinguished for her beauty, and to her were addressed the well-known lines of Lord Byron:

> "She walks in beauty, like the night
> Of cloudless climes and starry skies."

—Mrs. Mary A. Varnum, who died in New York city about two weeks since, left a large estate, out of which her will has been found to appropriate the following sums to objects of charity:

To the American Female Guardian Society, $5,000; to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, $5,000; to the American Tract Society, $5,000; to the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions, $5,000; to the Woman's Hospital Association, $5,000; to the Orphan Asylum at Bloomingdale, $5,000; to the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum in Tenth street, $5,000; to the American Bible Society, $5,000; to the Nursery and Child's Hospital in New York, $5,000; to the American Seamen's Friend and the Port Society in New York, to be divided equally, $5,000; to the Five Points House and School of Industry, $3,000; to the Five Points Methodist Mission, $3,000; to the New York Mission and Female Tract Society, $5,000; to the Wilson Industrial School of New York, $1,000; to the American Sunday School Union, $1,000; to the Children's Aid Society in New York, $5,000; to the New York Magdalen Female Benevolent Society in Houston street, New York, $2,000; to the Presbyterian Home in Grove street, $5,000; for distribution among the poor, $10,000.

—Baron Joseph Eötvös, the Hungarian Minister of Justice and Instruction, whose death at Pesth on Feb. 2 has been reported, was born at Ofen on Sept. 3, 1813. He graduated at the University of Pesth, and at an early age entered upon a literary career, and published three successful tragedies. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar, and travelled for several years through the principal countries of Europe, publishing in 1838, as the result of his extensive observations, a treatise on "Prison Reform." He then became a journalist, and rendered himself prominent as a defender of the views of Kossuth. In addition to his political essays, he wrote and published three novels, which achieved a wide-spread popularity. After the Hungarian revolution of 1848, he was appointed Minister of Public Worship in the Batthyani Cabinet, but in a short time resigned this position and retired to Munich, where he lived for three years engaged in literature. In 1851 he returned to Hungary, and for ten years lived in privacy, withdrawn from active political life. In 1861 he was a candidate of the moderate liberal party, and was elected from Ofen as a member of the Hungarian Parliament, in which body he was prominent as belonging to the party of conciliation. By an imperial rescript of February 17, 1867, a separate Ministry for Hungary was established, and, in this body, Baron Joseph Eötvös was appointed Minister of Public Instruction and Religious Worship. This position he continued to hold until the time of his death. The decease of Baron Joseph Eötvös has caused great and wide-spread sorrow in Pesth. The journals for three days were bordered with black, and the institution where the opposition members meet was clothed in mourning. The funeral was attended by the Hungarian Reichsrath, and by all the learned societies and public bodies of Pesth, and the Emperor sent an autograph letter to the widow, paying the highest tribute to the virtues of the deceased statesman."

POLITICAL.

The Idaho *Statesman* thinks the Territory is a failure, and recommends its annexation to the State of Nevada.

—Several Western Democratic papers endorse the proposal to make Major General Henry W. Slocum, of New York, the next Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

—The organ of the Paterson (N. J.) Democracy, in a slightly disgusted mood, says it "will not support every loafer who happens to get the nomination, but will advocate only respectable, solid men."

—Vallandigham talks of connecting himself with the Indianapolis *Sentinel* as principal political writer, and of taking up his permanent residence in the Indiana capital.

—In the election campaign now going on in Burlington, one candidate charges another aspirant with buying soup-bones at the market, and sticking a pair of turkey's legs through the top of his basket, to "make a show on the street."

—Frederick City, Md., which has just elected a Republican Mayor, a full board of Republican Aldermen, and four Republican Councilmen in a board of seven, gave, at the last Congressional election, 78 Democratic majority.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "A late quotation of the price of votes states that, in the South Carolina Legislature, the average is $200, but that, in the New Jersey Legislature, at this session, $5,000 was paid in one instance. This seems quite cheap, for a member at Harrisburg, not long ago, said that, if he did not get at least $20,000 at this session, he would consider that he was losing money."

—The temperance men of Ohio held a convention at Delaware, a few days ago, at which five or six hundred attended, and all the counties were represented. A full State ticket was nominated for support next fall. The Republicans were denounced as the "lager-beer party," and the Democrats as the "whiskey party," and the convention resolved in favor of the prohibition by law of the manufacture and traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage in that State, and their importation from foreign countries.

—Among the most interesting contests for a seat in the next Congress will be that of Hon. Jas. H. Harris, the well-known colored leader in North Carolina, who is a contestant in the Raleigh District, the certificate for which is held by the Hon. Sion H. Rogers, member of Congress in 1854-55, and who served in the rebel army. Rogers' disabilities not having been removed, Harris claims an election on the ground of being the only qualified candidate, and also charges that he was deprived of two thousand votes by intimidation and fraud. Harris is one of the ablest men of his race. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, and was one of the committee that waited on General Grant to notify him of the nomination.

—The State election in New Hampshire will take place on the 14th inst. The Republican and Democratic tickets are as follows:

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
Governor	James Pike.	Jas. A. Weston.
Railr'd Com'r	D. W. Buckminster.	D. Gilchrist.
Congress:		
First District	Wm. B. Small.	E. A. Hibbard.
Second do	Aaron F. Stevens.	Sam'l N. Bell.
Third do	Simon G. Griffin.	H. W. Parker.

There is a Labor Reform ticket in the field, and also a Temperance ticket nominated by a few bolters from the Temperance Convention. The Republican ticket was endorsed by the larger portion of the Temperance Convention. The Labor Reform nominations are: For Governor, L. P. Cooper; Railroad Commissioner, G. Robert; Congressmen—First District, Ellery A. Hibbard, the Democratic candidate; Second District, Wm. H. Grove; Third District, E. D. Baker. The following is a statement of the vote cast at the several elections for Governor since 1864:

	Republican.	*Democratic.*	*Labor Reform.*	*Temperance.*
1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
1865	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
1866	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
1867	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	....
1870	34,919	[illegible]	7,369	1,167

The vote for Congressmen in 1869 was as follows:

Dist.	*Republican.*		*Democratic.*		*Rep. maj.*
1.	Ela	[illegible]	Hibbard	[illegible]	[illegible]
2.	Stevens	[illegible]	Harrington	[illegible]	[illegible]
3.	Benton	[illegible]	Parker	[illegible]	[illegible]

—The Connecticut State election will take place on the 3d of April. The tickets are as follows:

	Republican.	*Democratic.*
Governor	Marshall Jewell.	James E. English.
Lt. Governor	Morris Tyler.	Julius Hotchkiss.
Sec'y of State	Hiram Appleton.	Thos. M. Waller.
Treasurer	David P. Nichols.	Charles M. Pond.
Comptroller	Jas. W. Manning.	Seth S. Logan.
Congress.		
First District	Julius L. Strong.	A. L. Goodrich.
Second Dist.	S. W. Kellogg.	John Kendrick.
Third District	H. Starkweather.	J. W. Stedman.
Fourth Dist.	Geo. H. Coffing.	Wm. H. Barnum.

This is the fourth year that Messrs. Jewell and English have contended for the office of Governor. Jewell beat English in 1869 by 111 majority; and English again beat Jewell last year by [illegible] majority. Of the Congressional delegation, Messrs. Strong, Kellogg, and Starkweather, Republicans, and Barnum, Democrat, comprise the present delegation, and they have all been renominated. Alderman Phelps is a workingman's candidate in the Second District. The vote of the several Congressional districts two years ago was as follows:

District.	*Republican.*	*Democratic.*	*Majority.*
First	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Rep.
Second	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Rep.
Third	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Rep.
Fourth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Dem.

WASHINGTON.

The Executive Investigations.

Parker and Leet.

Various Mems.

Pennsylvania's Aspirations.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Not being able to keep up with the appropriation bills by mail, I make some notes on other matters:

CHARGES AGAINST PARKER.

Mr. Sargent's report upon the charges made by William Welsh, of Philadelphia, against Ely S. Parker, the Indian Commissioner, charging him with corruption and improvidence, makes a book of 200 pages, indexed, as reports are generally not. As might be expected from the keen, bustling, thorough character of Sargent, it is an investigation, and not a whitewash. It finds, distinctly, that Parker was irregular, neglectful and incompetent, but not corrupt. The report itself might have had a fuller editorial character and not have compelled us to pick out the plums from a phonographic citation of the testimony. It is evident that the romantic fitness for his position, which the President and the Quakers imputed to Colonel Parker, and which made the appointment satisfactory to the general mass of the people, has been, like other romantic notions, a practical mistake. Parker is a man of information, curiosity, civilized associations and faithfulness, and, while on the President's staff, he bore himself showily and well, but he has not one element of independent magistracy, particularly in commercial things, wanting method, precaution, restraint and a knowledge of character in his subordinates. The sequel has shown that an Indian is not necessarily the best merchant for Indians.

Parker was one of Grant's military staff appointments. He adhered to Rawlins, who seemed to have a Western man's mastery over his half-logical nature, and Rawlins, with Parker for his deputy, conducted all the creditable work of headquarters after Grant came to Washington. Long before the juvenile staff, with Horace Porter as its most designing member, had made inroads upon Rawlins' power over Grant; and the death of the Chief-of-Staff robbed both Grant and Parker of the only man who could control them both. It is not a little queer that in the second year of Grant's administration, and at the same period of time, a committee of the House should be investigating charges against Parker, the relic of the Rawlins wing, and a committee of the Senate charges against the partners of Porter, the chief of the new military wing, or, as we might call it in the latter case—"ring."

CHARGES AGAINST PORTER'S CROWD.

Senator Patterson, who has been charged with the exploration of certain Custom House abuses in New York, chiefly those affecting the general order of bonded warehouses, has also made a report bearing strongly against Leet and Stocking's monopoly. He recommends an entire change in the general order management, and, the day that he was expected to speak, I saw Porter in his dead-secret sort of way, moving with an apparent noiselessness up and down the White House lobbies, showing occasionally upon the floors, or, again, like a shadow with mystery in it, moving in the unfrequented aisles of the basement and around the crypt. How old we young men are in this generation! We shall never repeat the legend of Dr. Faust, for he was really old when the Devil changed him back again to be a lover, but we who are old at thirty, from secrets, plottings, perpetrations, and give all our buoyancy and soul to politics, not for the sake of fame, usefulness, or country, but in mere acquisitiveness; will we ever wish to love if we could change our wrinkles?

The New York Custom House is probably the worst institution of the sort in the world. It is disgraceful to our government and our official morals, and humiliating to our love of country to hear the daily stories which are told by travellers of the open bribes demanded by the United States Inspectors from foreigners or returning citizens and extorted from sea Captains. Senator Patterson says that in every function or department he probed, he found an abuse. The monopoly of Leet, who is a member of the young military ring, and subordinate to Porter, consists of running off the goods of merchants and putting them in a private warehouse, and then extorting storage and cartage. This little manœuvre, which nobody else can practice, because Collector Tom Murphy, Porter's appointee, has given it solely to Leet, Porter's friend, is worth just $75,000 a year.

Politicians are wont to say of the "military ring," meaning Ingalls, Pleasanton, Porter, and Babcock, mainly, that its style of education and tone of discipline unfit it either to advise Grant or to conduct civil office in the citizen spirit; but it seems to me that the great criticism to be made upon the military ring is, that it is after money, and that it has no other interest in making the administration a success than to make rapid fortunes as long as the thing can last.

COALS AT NEWCASTLE.

The coal question is assuming a national importance, particularly in relation to our commerce. There are three coal fields proximate to the Atlantic coast, within the United States, the anthracite region between the Delaware and Susquehanna, the Cumberland region on the Upper Potomac, and a small and but partly developed coal field, with uncertain transit to the seaboard, west of Richmond, Virginia. For practical purposes, the former two regions only are available. At present, owing to a collision between coal capitalists and the striking miners, New York city is in danger of a freezing out, while our war steamers must pay $15 a ton for the benefit of protected coal. Of course, there is a howl all over the country for free coal from Nova Scotia, and free coal we must have, or we must write across the broad map of the United States, the one comprehensive title and escutcheon—PENNSYLVANIA. When that time comes, we shall have no trouble about a candidate for the Presidency. Always foremost in the field, I stand prepared with a ticket. It is as follows:

For President,
JOHN CESSNA.
For Vice President,
CHORPENNING.
Our Platform,
COLD TOES.

BUFFALO'S ABROAD.

The venerable Mark Twain came to Washington a few days ago to have Tennessee divided into two Judicial Districts. It appears that the city of Memphis stands indebted to an estate, of which he is an executor, in the sum of three or four hundred thousand dollars, but that, owing to the long docket in the Tennessee District, the case is never reached for adjudication. He wants the district cut into "twain," but even the great humorist sometimes fails in politics, and, after three days' hopeless meandering in that great bourse of the Capitol, Mark gave the town his blessing, and hastened to Buffalo. He is said to be writing a comic Bible, with Samson for the central character, and he makes his hero bring down the house, hitting the Philistines hard. The ascetic David Gray, editor of the Buffalo *Courier*, furnishes some chapters in this book on the Song of Solomon, and the Rev. J. N. Larned, of the Buffalo *Express*, institutes some happy comparisons between Canada and the land of Canaan. Buffalo deserves the cognomen of "the comic city of the Western hemisphere."

THE SYLVAN GROVES OF PENN.

Apropos of the coal strike in Pennsylvania, I may speak of the grand coagulated enterprise of that State to utilize every inch of its water front. Pennsylvania has about thirty miles of frontage on tidal water, sea vessels passing only a few miles beyond Philadelphia, while the State line to the south terminates just below Marcus Hook. In this short line there are four huge jobs, covering in their operations about $50,000,000. The first is to sell the Philadelphia Navy Yard, a large and valuable piece of ground in a dense part of the city, and to apply the proceeds to the filling up of League Island, which is at present, for the most part, swamp. League Island lies three miles below the city, and the ultimate intention is to make it the sole navy yard on the Atlantic coast, and to apply to its adornment the proceeds of the New York and Boston Navy Yards, when they shall be sold. The third job is to establish at Chester, twelve miles below League Island, an immense private ship-yard, for the merchant marine, and to endow it with $20,000,000 of government subsidy, under the pretence of applying this money to build mail steamships. John Roach, the nearly extinct ship-builder of New York, has purchased a tract of land at Chester, and a bill has been introduced into Congress by his friends, asking $20,000,000 to build twenty ships; the only security to be his water front. Admiral Porter and his brother-in-law, Ed. Beale, are either interested in this or contiguous property, and the whole naval influence is to be brought to bear upon it. The fourth job is to improve the harbor of Marcus Hook, four miles below Chester, and an appropriation is already recommended for this purpose.

Another fort on the Delaware River is also asked for, and the interminable breakwater at the Delaware capes continues to need assistance. Thus it is the game of the high tariff, having obliterated our commerce, to revive it at its own prices, and make it a permanent appendage of Pennsylvania, and the argument of the convenient coal-fields, the central geography, and the natural terminus of the Pennsylvania Railroad, chief artery to the interior, etc., etc., will all be used advantageously.

GATH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COLORED MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The galleries and floors of both houses were densely packed, to-day, to witness the adjournment of the old Congress, and organization of the new. After the election of Speaker Blaine, the members of the House were sworn in, being called in front of the Speaker's desk, by States, to have the oath administered. It so happened that South Carolina and Alabama were called together, and the colored members from those States—Rainey, Elliott, and De Large, of the former State, and Turner from the latter State—were in the same group. The appearance of four colored men, one of them very dark, caused the stretching of necks, especially on the Democratic side, and there was a perceptible sensation while the oath was being administered to them. Mr. Walls, the colored member from Florida, was sworn in with Georgia and other Southern delegates.

SAULSBURY TO THE LAST.

One of the amusing incidents in the Senate, relative to the expiration of the session, occurred in the case of Saulsbury, who was too intoxicated to know when 12 o'clock came around, and he was proceeding to animadvert in his own peculiar manner on the question before the new organization, which arose on the presentation of Goldthwaite's credentials, when he was quietly informed that Delaware had another representative present who had been elected as his successor. Saulsbury upon this reminder, dropped quietly and even pensively into his seat, and ventured no further remarks during the day.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The vote on the adjournment of the Forty-second Congress, in the House, to-day, astonished everybody. It has been the general expectation that the new Congress would sit at least one month, and, perhaps, until May; but this vote is no certain indication as to the time of adjournment. It is thought that various important subjects of legislation will yet be presented, which will necessitate a reconsideration of the body's action of to-day. At all events, it is not probable that the Senate will agree to the resolution in its present shape.

KU-KLUX COMMITTEE.

It is expected that the Ku-Klux Committee will soon make a report, the consideration of which alone will keep Congress here some time yet.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The President and Cabinet were at the Capitol this morning from 9 o'clock until noon, facilitating the despatch of the immense volume of business which was pressed into these few hours. During this time the President signed about seventy bills, all of which were passed by the two houses yesterday and last night.

BILLS THAT FAILED.

Among important House bills which failed to receive the concurrence of the Senate were acts to aid the execution of the laws in Utah Territory; to extend the time for presentation of claims for bounty under the act of July 28, 1866; the joint resolution in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba, and the Government of Spain; to authorize the President to accept the resignation of Judges of the United States Courts; for the better security of Agricultural College Fund; for protection of settlers on public lands of the United States; to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, and their widows and orphans, to acquire homesteads on public lands; to prevent cruelty to animals in transit by railroads, &c.; act in relation to additional bounties; joint resolution to regulate the hours of labor of government workmen, &c.; to amend the Bankruptcy act; increasing all pensions 20 per cent; to charter the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad; to remove the duty on coal, and all the various steamship subsidy schemes and land grants.

[To the Associated Press.]

THREE PER CENT CERTIFICATES.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Secretary Boutwell, to-day, directed the Assistant Treasurer of New York to notify holders of 3 per cent certificates of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date from October 15, 1867, to December 14, 1867, inclusive, of the denomination of $5,000 each, between numbers 861 and 1060, and the denomination of $10,000 between numbers 720 and 1073, will be paid at presentation at his office, and that from and after the 15th of April, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of lawful reserve in possession of any National Banking association.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate went into executive session about 8 o'clock this morning, and confirmed the following nominations: S. P. Brown, A. B. Shepherd, A. B. Millett, and James A. Magruder to constitute the Board of Public Works for the District of Columbia; Geo. A. Black, Secretary of Utah Territory; Jas. Henry, United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan; Cornelius Hedges, United States Marshal for the District of Montana. Indian Agent—G. A. Bateman, State of Nevada. Postmasters—H. F. Van Eten, St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.; J. W. Fike, Clinton, Mo.; H. H. Cutler, Stillwater, Minn.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

The Senate galleries were crowded this morning on the resumption of business at 10:30 o'clock, a recess having been taken from 6 o'clock to that hour. Much interest was manifested, both in the galleries, and on the floor, in the closing scenes which, however, were devoid of special interest. The bill for the abolition of the tax on coal was laid aside to give way to the bill for the relief of the Sisters of Charity of Charleston, which was under debate when the session expired. The same subject was under consideration at the close of the preceding session of this Congress, when it was, as on the present occasion, defeated by debate.

SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

The House galleries were also crowded, and many visitors were on the floor. The confusion was very great, but was terminated at the hour of 12 by three vigorous raps from the Speaker's gavel, who, before announcing the adjournment *sine die*, delivered his valedictory, which was applauded both by members and by the galleries. Having left the chair, he received the congratulations of members of both Houses.

Both Houses, at a few minutes past 12, proceeded to the organization of a new Congress.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

The President and members of his Cabinet, together with his Private Secretaries, occupied the President's room, near the Senate chamber, where the President signed all the bills which were presented to him, excepting nine, as follows: An act for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct tax in the insurrectionary States; an act in relation to the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad Company, Alabama; an act relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries; a joint resolution relative to the rights of actual settlers upon certain lands; an act for the relief of Anna M. Howard; an act for granting a pension to Adam Cornell; an act for the relief of Joseph Ormsby; an act for the relief of George Wright.

The President this morning approved and signed the appropriation bills. [illegible]

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE—FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

CONCLUSION OF [illegible]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—After the close of last night's report, Mr. WARNER proposed to add a lengthy written argument in favor of the payment of the claims of loyal Southerners, and a more conciliatory policy [illegible]

THE REPEAL OF COAL DUTIES.

The pending question on the report on the passage of the repeal of duties on coal [illegible] until a few minutes to 6 o'clock, [illegible] when the Senate took a recess [illegible]

MORNING SESSION.

Upon reassembling, Mr. SAWYER moved to postpone coal duty repeal, as he was satisfied of the impossibility of [illegible]. Mr. VICKERS said there were four speeches yet to be made on the bill, and it could not pass before the hour of adjournment.

After discussion, Mr. SAWYER moved to postpone the Coal bill in order to pass the bill appropriating $20,000 to pay for the destruction of the hospital of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy, Charleston, S. C. The motion was considered without action.

NO FURTHER COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. MORTON and THURMAN, according to previous appointment, reported having waited upon the President, who informed them that the Executive had no other communication to make to the Senate.

THANKS TO THE VICE PRESIDENT.

At this point Mr. BAYARD rose to a question of privilege, and offered a resolution respectfully tendering the thanks of the Senate to Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States, for the eminent ability, courtesy, and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body. The resolution was entertained by unanimous consent, and adopted without objection.

The hour of 12 o'clock, fixed by law as the expiration of the session, arrived, when the Vice-President addressed the Senate as follows:

SINE DIE.

Thanking the Senators for the approval of my official course, which you have placed on your records, I declare the third session of the Senate of the United States for the Forty-first Congress adjourned without day.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The time fixed for the assembling of the first session, according to law, of the Forty-second Congress having arrived, the Secretary will call the roll of the names of Senators elect, who will present themselves in front of the Vice President's chair and take the oath of office.

TAKING THE OATH.

In accordance with the invitation of the Vice President, the organization of the Senate was proceeded with, and the following Senators came forward and were sworn in: Messrs. Anthony (R. I.), Caldwell (Kan.), Cragin (N. H.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), [illegible] (Neb.), Kelley (Oregon), Logan (Ill.), Morrill (Maine), Robertson (S. C.), Stevenson (Ky.), [illegible] (Mass.), Wright (Iowa), [illegible] (La.).

The names of Senators-elect Alcorn (Miss.) and Clayton (Ark.) were called [illegible]. The VICE PRESIDENT stated that the name of Mr. Vance, Senator from North Carolina, would not be called, as the credentials of that gentleman had not been received.

When the name of Goldthwaite (Ala.) was reached during the calling of the roll of new Senators, Mr. SHERMAN objected to his being sworn in, and asked to have read [illegible] forty-five members of the Senate and House of Delegates of Alabama [illegible] the gentleman's admission.

Mr. SAULSBURY (whose Senatorial term had expired, but who had not retired from his seat), here addressed the Chair, and objected to the reception of the paper.

SEVERAL SENATORS (aside). The gentleman is no longer a member.

Mr. SAULSBURY (rising and resuming his seat). "Oh! I beg pardon. I forgot." (Great laughter.)

The memorial was then read by the Secretary, setting forth that the memorialists protest against Goldthwaite's admission on the ground that he was not elected by the joint majority of the members of both houses of the Alabama Legislature. In conclusion, the memorialists suggest an inquiry as to whether Goldthwaite was not [illegible] under legal and political disabilities.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to lay the credentials and memorial on the table until the organization of the Senate committees, then to be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

After considerable debate, the subject was disposed of, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, by laying the credentials of Mr. Goldthwaite on the table, temporarily.

The committee of notification to the President and House, of the organization of the Senate, were then appointed.

The VICE PRESIDENT then laid before the Senate two sets of credentials from Texas, one representing that the [illegible] had been elected for the term [illegible], the other certifying to the election of Reynolds.

Mr. FLANAGAN [illegible] be administered to [illegible]

Mr. MORTON called for the reading, by the Secretary, of the joint [illegible] the Legislature giving an [illegible]

Mr. CONKLING inquired whether both credentials were in the proper [illegible]

Mr. THURMAN said his information was that Reynolds' credentials did not contain the signature of the Governor.

Mr. MORTON explained that the omission was accidental, and that the [illegible] were in the proper form. Upon his suggestion the credentials were temporarily laid aside.

[illegible]

HOUSE—FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

CLOSE OF THE [illegible]

[illegible] excitement, Brooks vowing that the Democrats would resist, even at the hazard of [illegible].

Mr. VAN WYCK declared that the Forty-second Congress could adopt its own rules, and that the present Congress had found the existing rules necessary to secure honest legislation.

Mr. GARFIELD denied that it was the purpose of the proposed rule to place the minority in the power of the majority. Finally, after much uproar, the question was taken on suspending the rules and adopting the amendment, and it was negatived by a vote of 89 to 62—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Another scene occurred when Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, made an attempt to get up a land grant bill, which was denounced by McNEELY and RANDALL as a State steal, the charge being resented by Mr. CLARK, who pronounced it false. The ill-feeling went so far that the active movers in the affair shook their fists at each other, but did not come to blows. The proposition to suspend the rules and pass the bill got only two affirmative votes.

Finally, at 4:30 o'clock, the Omnibus bill came over from the Senate with an enormous batch of amendments tacked to it, which were read.

Mr. DAWES stated that the Committee on Appropriations had looked over the Senate amendments, and that although there were many things in them which they did not approve, he thought that on the whole the best thing the House could do was to concur in them all rather than send them to a conference committee. He therefore moved to concur in all the Senate amendments.

Mr. LAWRENCE endorsed the statement of Dawes, and said that the bill, as it came from the Senate, was an improvement on the original bill from the House. The amendments were concurred in, and the House, at 5:20 in the morning, took a recess till 10 o'clock, having first resolved that no business should be in order during the remainder of the session except to receive messages from the President and Senate, to enroll bills, and in reference to general appropriation bills.

MORNING SESSION.

The House reconvened at 10 o'clock a. m., and the Speaker presented several Executive communications. Among others, a message from the President, vetoing the House bill, and which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The members generally wore an expression of weariness, consequent on a long night session and want of rest.

RECESS.

After about five minutes spent in the presentation of Executive messages, the House took further recess till 11 o'clock.

Meanwhile, the members gathered in groups, holding noisy conversation over the scenes of the night session, and preparations for opening the Forty-Second Congress, and the galleries gradually filled up with spectators.

RECONVENED.

The House resumed its session at 11 a. m.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. NEGLEY called up the report of the Committee on Military Affairs on an investigation into the management of the National Asylum, and it was laid on the table without action.

[illegible]

A resolution was adopted to pay [illegible], of Alabama, [illegible] for contesting the seat to which he was entitled.

OBJECT TO EVERYTHING.

Unanimous consent being asked for several propositions of various kinds, Mr. RANDALL objected, and gave notice that he would object to everything. The business, therefore, came to a standstill, and the buzz of conversation became general again in the hall and galleries. At this time there was not a vacant seat in the galleries.

TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

At 11:45, a committee of the House was ordered, and a like committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President and inform him that if he had no further communication to make, Congress was ready to adjourn.

Messrs. GARFIELD, MERCUR and COX were appointed such committee.

NO FURTHER COMMUNICATION.

Mr. GARFIELD announced that the committee appointed for that purpose had waited on the President and were authorized to inform Congress that he had no further communication to make.

SINE DIE.

The hour of noon arrived, when the call was interrupted by the fall of the Speaker's gavel. Suddenly the clamor in the House was hushed into perfect stillness, when the Speaker, addressing the House, said:

SPEAKER BLAINE'S FAREWELL.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Our labors are at an end; but I delay the final adjournment long enough to return my most profound and respectful thanks for the commendation which you have been pleased to bestow upon my official course and conduct. In a deliberative body of this character, a presiding officer is fortunate if he retains the confidence and steady support of his political adversaries. Beyond that you give me assurance I have earned the respect and good will of those from whom I am separated by party lines. Your expressions are most grateful to me, and most gratefully acknowledged. The Congress whose existence closes with this hour enjoys a memorable distinction. It is the first in which all the States have been represented on this floor since the baleful winter that preceded our late bloody civil war. Ten years have passed since then; years of trial and triumph; years of wild destruction and years of careful rebuilding; and after all, and as a result, the national government is here to-day united, strong, proud, defiant, and just, with a territorial area vastly expanded, and with three additional States represented on the folds of its flag. For these prosperous fruits of our great struggle, let us humbly give thanks to the God of battles and to the Prince of Peace. And now, gentlemen, with one more expression of the obligation I feel for the considerate kindness with which you have always sustained me, I perform [illegible]

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[illegible]

Mr. BLAINE was conducted to the chair by Messrs. POLAND and MORGAN.

MR. BLAINE'S ADDRESS.

[illegible]

Mr. DAWES, the senior member of the House in continuous service, administered the oath of office to the Speaker. [illegible]

[illegible] bell, of North Carolina, to whose swearing-in Mr. Maynard had objected. He moved that Waddell be sworn in. The motion was agreed to, and the modified oath was administered to Waddell.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The House then proceeded to draw for seats, a proceeding attended with the usual uproar and confusion, Mr. Dawes being permitted, through courtesy, to select his seat before drawing, and then at 4:30 the House adjourned until Tuesday.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WEST SIDE PARK.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4.—The Committee on Municipal Affairs reported back the West Side Park bill, so amended that only $75,000 a year, including the half-mill tax, can be raised for the improvement of the park, and compelling the Commissioners to furnish a report of their work and expenditures, whenever called upon by the Mayor. A few of the West Side members are opposed to the amendments, but a majority are not at all dissatisfied with the reduction, and will not oppose it.

LEE'S BILL.

The report of the Railroad Committee, adverse to Lee's bill, was concurred in, by 48 to 35, Mr. Lee giving notice that on Monday he would move to reconsider the vote.

SPECIAL RAILROAD POLICEMEN.

Mr. Root introduced a bill empowering the Governor, on application of railroad companies, to appoint special policemen, who should travel on trains whenever necessary.

NO QUORUM.

The House opened to-day with barely a quorum, and the noon train going north took away a large number. There was not a quorum in the Senate either, but those who were present listened patiently to the reading of bills.

THE PARKS.

Mr. Egan presented a petition against further taxation for the South Side Park, containing the names of Tuthill King, J. V. Clark, J. O. Rutter, Franz Sturges, and others; and Mr. Carey, a similar protest, signed by M. C. Stearns, George Armour, and S. A. Kent.

The parks are a great source of trouble to the Chicago delegation, and they all seem inclined to go slow, especially on the West Side. There has been an effort to increase the sum to be levied in that division to $100,000, but the majority of the members are now in favor of reducing it to $50,000, and, if they are bothered much more, may do so. It is likely, however, that the $75,000 will go through without trouble. The South Side bill has not shown up very prominently yet, and it is hard to tell how the South Side gentlemen stand on that interesting subject. The only opposition to the Lincoln Park bill is likely to come from the other divisions, and the [illegible] business will be a source of discord. The North Siders cry out "hands off, all round," intimating that they will not interfere with the others, if their bill is let alone, but if a bad example is set, they may not be able to follow it.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

An effort will be made to settle the salaries of the Supreme Judges on Tuesday, when a full attendance is expected. The vote will be close, and every vote will tell. There has not been much said on either side, by Cook County, though it is understood that Mr. Humphrey stands ready to go for any of his colleagues who may have the temerity to speak in favor of high salaries.

THE COMMITTEES.

The committees are working steadily now. So far the Corporation Committee has accomplished much, and its Chairman, Mr. Price, has presented more bills than any other chairman. The Judiciary, like all large and heavy bodies, is moving slowly, and Municipal Affairs get along at about the same pace. The Railroad Committee, since it began work, has kept steadily progressing, but Warehouses are somewhat in the rear. Appropriations, Revenue, and Finance are under headway, and so are the Penitentiary gentlemen.

An attempt was made in the Committee on Corporations to get through a bill which gave bondholders the power to vote in the selection of railway Directors. This would give foreign holders of bonds power which the committee thought should remain at home, and the scheme was killed.

NORTHWESTERN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Northwestern Dairymen's Association petitioned for $500 to distribute the proceedings of their recent annual meeting throughout the State. The dissemination of knowledge on milking and the manufacture of butter and cheese is very desirable, but why should the State pay for it? Let the Association publish its pamphlet on its own account and sell it for what it is worth.

PERSONS WHO DO NOT PAY THEIR FARES.

The Railroad Committee reported back, with a recommendation that it do not pass, the bill offered by Lee, of Peoria, authorizing conductors to put off the cars persons who do not pay their fares. Objection was made that the conductor might put a man off on a bridge, or in a swamp in the dead of night in a storm, miles away from a station. Others argued that railroads should have some redress against vagrants and loafers who wanted to travel free of expense.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 4.

NO QUORUM.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock, and there being no [illegible]

HOUSE.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were received: Mr. EGAN and Mr. CAREY presented petitions from citizens of South Chicago against the proposed tax of the South Side Park. [illegible]

REPORTS.

Mr. GOODELL, from the Committee on Drainage, [illegible]

Mr. WAITE, from the Committee on Municipal Affairs, reported back the West Chicago Park bill, [illegible]

Mr. HILDRUP, from the Committee on Railroads, [illegible]

[illegible]

CALL OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. ROOT moved a call of the House. The motion was lost.

REPORTS.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Revenue Committee, [illegible]

Mr. SANFORD, from the Committee on Judiciary, [illegible]

Mr. MORRISON, of Cook, [illegible]

INTRODUCING BILLS.

Mr. ROOT introduced a bill providing for the appointment of policemen on railroads. [illegible]

Mr. MURRAY—A bill providing the manner of electing Directors of railroad companies.

Mr. CUMMINGS—A bill for an act to repeal an act with reference to the election of Supervisors [illegible]

Mr. LEE—For an act in reference to the payment of jurors in criminal cases.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 4.—There was an excited stock market to-day. The market opened strong, but soon drifted into a panic. Union Pacific declined from [illegible] on rumors of a depressing nature from Washington. The balance of the list went down in sympathy, and many of the breaks were serious. Later in the day there was a sharp reaction, and the market went booming upward again. [illegible] The stock market was steady at the close, but many operators were cleaned out during the day.

GOLD.

Gold was quiet and firm at 110¾@111. [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was dull, but firm at [illegible] for sixty days' sterling, and [illegible] for short sight.

MONEY.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

Edgar A. Purdy, librarian of the law library, died yesterday.

[illegible]

[illegible] Queen left this port to-day, with [illegible] Magdalena, Lower California. They are shipped by the Lower California company [illegible] moss for exportation to China and England, to be used for dyeing purposes.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 4.—In the House of Commons this evening, [illegible]

LONDON, March 4.—The Royal Commission [illegible]

ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 4.—It is officially announced that a treaty of commerce with the United States [illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Indignation Meeting at Ottawa—Northern Illinois Fair—Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, March 4.—[illegible]

OHIO.

Fatal Accident—Fratricide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Items.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—Josiah Kirby was elected President of the Board of Trade to-day, [illegible]

From the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—[illegible]

New Bank.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 4.—The Commercial National Bank of Dubuque [illegible]

Steamship Mail Contract.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 4.—[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

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[illegible]

$50.00 CURRENCY.

BERLIN.

Congratulations on Gambetta's Resignation.

The French Elections.

Anxiety About the Attitude of England.

Austrian Politics.

The Church in Prussia.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Feb. 11.

No sooner had the resignation of Gambetta become known than the people congratulated each other in Berlin on the return of peace; for, from that moment, peace was thought to be certain. This event—the retiring of Gambetta—is thought to be of more consequence than a first-class victory. Neither the capitulation of Paris nor the disarming of the forces of Bourbaki called forth such general satisfaction. All the more importance was attached to it, as the press had all along persisted that the prosecution of the war was due wholly to Gambetta, designating him universally as the *Dictator*, and heaping on him the reproaches which it had before heaped on Napoleon. In every theatre he had become the butt of all the witticisms and sarcasms of the comic actors. He has been pre-eminently known through all Germany as the *big-mouthed*. But while his retreat gives general satisfaction, it disappoints the enemies of the French Republic, in as far as they had hoped that the split which had begun between the two sections of the government would become so serious as to justify the Prussians in further interfering, and in carrying out their reactionary plans in full. It is remarkable to see with what haste the sympathizing monarchies of Spain, Austria, and Italy took sides in the matter, giving orders to their representatives to act only in harmony with the Paris Government; and to leave Bordeaux in case the government there should ignore the action of the Parisian Government. This they did when it was yet probable that the government at Bordeaux would prevail; and, perhaps, they had the chief influence, too, in turning the scale in favor of Paris. The press here cannot say too much in praise of the decisions of Bismarck in forcing the solution of the difficulty which he himself has raised; and so in securing an impartial election in France, at the same time that he insured peace between the French and Germans, and prevented a war between the French themselves. Some, however, are ungrateful enough to take the anxiety of Bismarck for a free press and election in France as a good omen for Germany; and hope that he will be as just to his own people as he has pretended to be to the French. The elections here are, to a great extent, a farce; not but that everybody can vote as he pleases, but because it must be done with open ballots, and, in most cases, under fear of losing governmental favor, or the favor of some master more or less immediately under government patronage. It prevents, also, many candidates from coming out, in their platforms, in such opposition to the government as their convictions would support, since it would endanger their prospect and that of their supporters for future governmental appointments or the like.

Although it is the fourth day since the election in France, we are only beginning to receive the returns. All news, and especially election news, is much slower on the continent than in England or America; but in the present case it is slower than ordinary, because the elections have been by departments and not, as before, by arrondissements, where each district elected its representative and could report at once. The news thus far indicates the triumph of the monarchical party, as was to be expected under the circumstances. It has been interesting, for the past week or more, to see the manœuvering of the different throne candidates and their friends. All have issued proclamations to the people, and otherwise sought to bring themselves into favor or prominence. The Orleans dynasty seems to have the most friends, both in France and here; but the head of this family, the Duke of Paris, is a weakling, and is personally unpopular, so that his success will be difficult. The Duke of Aumale is the ablest in this house, and is more likely to succeed. Should there be a republic, and his family not be rendered ineligible, he will be put up by the Conservatives as their candidate for the Presidency. The Germans very generally hope for a monarchy in France. Besides those who, on principle or interest, are monarchists, many others believe that the peace to be concluded with Germany will be safer under a monarchy. Others believe that the French are not yet ready for a republic. There is a strong jealousy here toward the advanced liberality among the French. Many decided Republicans, even, do not want France to have a republic before Germany gets one; and think it would be a humiliating end of the war if it should end in such a triumph for France.

Queen Victoria's address to the British Parliament gives little satisfaction. In several points it touches the Germans' interest or honor. In her recognition of the new title of the King of Prussia, a little bitterness is thought to be concealed in her saying that it has been offered by the heads of the governments in Germany. Her declaration of friendly relations with both of the powers now at war, is thought by the *Exchange Courier* to be true of one of them; and her professing to act the part of neutrality is thought to be true as applying to the *other*. What gives most offence, however, is her (implied) advice to the Germans in regard to moderation; and her hope that there will be such a settlement of the difficulties as Europe can justify. The Germans complain greatly that the other nations, in all their judgments on the terms of peace, do not recognize the distinction between the conquerors and the conquered. The recommendation for the increase of the army, taken in connection with the special terms in which it is couched, is thought to contain an evident threat, and one of the dailies asks: "What is to become of the peace of Europe if England herself augments her standing army? We have reason to tremble if we must so soon see such fruits of the war, which we had fondly thought would be followed by the era of peace." In Austria the new Ministerial crisis, where Ministerial crises are so frequent, is about passed, and is likely to leave things pretty much as they were. The Reichs-Chancellor, Count Beust, keeps his position, and the others will about neutralize each other in their various aided opposition to his leading measures. When he went to Pesth, at the beginning of the present session of the Austrian-Hungarian Parliament, all the factions were in coalition against him, and his dismission was thought to be inevitable. He has succeeded, however, in so far disarming them all as to save at least himself, however it may be with his party. It is just four years after the dismission of Belcredi, and the inauguration under Beust of a new and parliamentary system, that we have now the Habietinek-Jireckek Ministry, which promises its new modifications. The experiments of this Ministry, however, will likely be of short duration. All the six Ministers (the Minister of Finance alone remains the same) are comparatively unknown; and this is probably the reason they were appointed, for, in the present dangerous conflict of the parties, it has been desired to get a Ministry above party—at least outside of party. Accordingly, persons have had to be chosen who had not yet made any mark in government matters, as university professors, authors, &c. The Minister-President (the Minister of the Interior) is likely to be only the forerunner of a permanent Minister-President yet to be chosen. And it is likely that the whole Ministry is only a provisionary one. The German party is highly dissatisfied, the Vienna *Free Press* characterizing the new Ministry as simply Czechian and Ultramontane. At Prague there is equal dissatisfaction among the Czechs; so that while it satisfies no party, it displeases all. The friends of Beust, however, claim that he is in a stronger position than ever to carry out his policy of liberal reform, consolidation of the empire, and friendly relations with North Germany.

In the Prussia House of Representatives there has been going on, for several days, an interesting discussion over the constitution of the Church in Hesse, which promises to develop into great importance. I was not a little surprised to hear the speakers so often digress into tirades against the general principles of the union of Church and State. It seems, however, that the anti-Church party here is very strong. From the general apathy to religion it would be still stronger, but for the little earnestness with which the Germans throw themselves into any of their political ideas. The State has about killed the Church with its "protection." In Berlin, for example, where there is nearly three times the population of Chicago, there are not one-third as many churches; and those are nearly all empty during service. If you go into a church on Sunday evening, you will find in most of them from thirty to forty persons. A town of 10,000 inhabitants will never have more than one church, and that will be far more than sufficient. The chief uses of the church are commonly thought to be for the support of the monarchy and for art. The King is, accordingly, a strong adherent to the Church, as the Church (the *clergy*) is to the King. But, beside him and the other nobility, there are few who sincerely care for its fate. Prince Frederick Charles might be mentioned as one of the principal champions of State religion. His earnestness in this matter lies at the root of his enmity to Bismarck. If there was but somebody to stir up the people to act on those subjects in which they are generally agreed, they would do away with many of the evils. Unlike the French, who can be put in motion before they are ready, they can get ready and then wait indefinitely.

Ku-Klux Troubles on the Louisville, Frankfort & Lexington Railroad—The Mails Discontinued on Account of Threats of Violence to the Colored Agent.

Louisville (March 2) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

About five weeks ago, Mr. Wilson, a colored mail agent, was placed in charge of the United States mail on the Louisville, Frankfort & Lexington Railroad. On his second trip he was attacked, at North Benson, a station only a few miles west of Frankfort, by a band of armed men, one of whom entered the mail-car, grappled with the agent, and tried to eject him from the car. In this he did not succeed, however, and, after beating the agent over the head, the scoundrel jumped from the car. Threats were made that if Wilson returned to that section in the capacity of mail agent he would be summarily dealt with. On the following day the Superintendent of the Mail Service of this district placed Colonel Green, a white man, in Gibson's place, but in a day or two Gibson was returned to the route with a squad of ten United States soldiers, armed and equipped, as a body guard. Since that time Gibson has continued in charge of the mail between Lexington and Louisville, the soldiers accompanying him every day.

Yesterday [illegible] vicinity that another attack would be made upon the mail agent to-day, by a party [illegible]

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NO QUORUM.

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[illegible]

New Bank.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, March 4.—The Commercial National Bank of Dubuque was organized to-day, and the following officers elected: R. E. Graves, President, late President of the First National Bank; H. L. Stout, Vice President, of Knapp, Stout & Co.

Steamship Mail Contract.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 4.—It is expected that the Allan Steamship Company will take the next contract for carrying the mails between Halifax and Liverpool, Inman having given notice that he will terminate the present contract in June.

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The bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT per annum.

[illegible]

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[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Feb. 11.

No sooner had the resignation of Gambetta become known than the people congratulated each other in Berlin on the return of peace; for, from that moment, peace was thought to be certain. This event—the retiring of Gambetta—is thought to be of more consequence than a first-class victory. Neither the capitulation of Paris nor the disarming of the forces of Bourbaki called forth such general satisfaction. All the more importance was attached to it, as the press had all along persisted that the prosecution of the war was due wholly to Gambetta, designating him universally as *the Dictator*, and heaping on him the reproaches which it had before heaped on Napoleon. In every theatre he had become the butt of all the witticisms and sarcasms of the comic actors. He has been pre-eminently known through all Germany as the *big-mouthed*. But while his retreat gives general satisfaction, it disappoints the enemies of the French Republic, in as far as they had hoped that the split which had begun between the two sections of the government would become so serious as to justify the Prussians in further interfering, and in carrying out their reactionary plans in full. It is remarkable to see with what haste the sympathizing monarchies of Spain, Austria, and Italy took sides in the matter, giving orders to their representatives to act only in harmony with the Paris Government; and to leave Bordeaux in case the government there should ignore the action of the Parisian Government. This they did when it was yet probable that the government at Bordeaux would prevail; and, perhaps, they had the chief influence, too, in turning the scale in favor of Paris. The press here cannot say too much in praise of the decisions of Bismark in forcing the solution of the difficulty which he himself has raised; and so in securing an impartial election in France, at the same time that he insured peace between the French and Germans, and prevented a war between the French themselves. Some, however, are ungrateful enough to take the anxiety of Bismark for a free press and election in France as a good omen for Germany; and hope that he will be as just to his own people as he has pretended to be to the French. The elections here are, to a great extent, a farce; not but that everybody can vote as he pleases, but because it must be done with open ballots, and, in most cases, under fear of losing governmental favor, or the favor of some master more or less immediately under government patronage. It prevents, also, many candidates from coming out, in their platforms, in such opposition to the government as their convictions would support, since it would endanger their prospect and that of their supporters for future governmental appointments or the like.

Although it is the fourth day since the election in France, we are only beginning to receive the returns. All news, and especially election news, is much slower on the continent than in England or America; but in the present case it is slower than ordinary, because the elections have been by departments and not, as before, by arrondissements, where each district elected its representative and could report at once. The news thus far indicates the triumph of the monarchical party, as was to be expected under the circumstances. It has been interesting, for the past week or more, to see the manœuvering of the different throne candidates and their friends. All have issued proclamations to the people, and otherwise sought to bring themselves into favor or prominence. The Orleans dynasty seems to have the most friends, both in France and here; but the head of this family, the Duke of Paris, is a weakling, and is personally unpopular, so that his success will be difficult. The Duke of Aumale is the ablest in this house, and is more likely to succeed. Should there be a republic, and his family not be rendered ineligible, he will be put up by the Conservatives as their candidate for the Presidency. The Germans very generally hope for a monarchy in France. Besides those who, on principle or interest, are monarchists, many others believe that the peace to be concluded with Germany will be safer under a monarchy. Others believe that the French are not yet ready for a republic. There is a strong jealousy here toward the advanced liberality among the French. Many decided Republicans, even, do not want France to have a republic before Germany gets one; and think it would be a humiliating end of the war if it should end in such a triumph for France.

Queen Victoria's address to the British Parliament gives little satisfaction. In several points it touches the Germans' interest or honor. In her recognition of the new title of the King of Prussia, a little bitterness is thought to be concealed in her saying that it has been offered by the heads of the governments in Germany. Her declaration of friendly relations with both of the powers [illegible]

[illegible]

enough to "clean out the agent and his body guard." This rumor gained credence, and General E. H. Murray, United States Marshal for Kentucky, who was in Frankfort last night, telegraphed the fact to Colonel Markland, Superintendent of the Mail Service, suggesting that a strong guard be placed upon the train to-day.

Colonel Markland, by the authority of the Postmaster General, ordered the mail discontinued on that route until further orders. So the train went out at the usual time this morning, but without the colored agent or his guard, or the mail for the people living along the line. This arrangement leaves Frankfort without any mail facilities either from Louisville or Lexington, except by old roundabout stage-coach routes. It is conceded that this will bring the Legislature and the citizens to their senses as quick as any other practicable plan. It is a matter of regret that the mail from Louisville to Frankfort can be sent daily, by way of Shelbyville, on the stage, but other towns between Lagrange and Lexington will be less fortunate.

The train from Louisville to Frankfort yesterday was boarded at Bagdad by three men, who were evidently members of the gang which was to make the assault to-day. They were perfect ruffians in their appearance and behavior, and were unreserved in their denunciations of the government. They hurraed for Jeff. Davis, and otherwise offered insults to passengers on the train. They got off at North Benson, the scene of the former attack on Gibson.

It is stated on good authority that the same band of men who released Scroggins were in Frankfort last night, ready for any duty, and that the fact was known to the citizens and authorities; yet nothing was done to prevent them from carrying out their evil designs.

S. L.

NEW BOOKS.

A NEW VARIORUM EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE. Edited by Horace Howard Furness. Vol. I. Romeo and Juliet. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1870.

Fifty years ago, the Variorum Edition of Shakspeare, edited by Boswell, was published in twenty-one octavo volumes, and, from that day to this, it has been the storehouse of Shakspearean literature whence all succeeding scholars have drawn. Since 1821, however, Shakspearean criticism and study have made great progress, and it is with the view of collecting the readings and annotations of the later contributors, such as Knight, Singer, Collier, Ulrici, Delius, Dyce, Hudson, Staunton, White, Clarke, Keightley, Halliwell and others, that Mr. Furness has entered upon what is really a gigantic task, and one which must require not only the most careful and painstaking labor, but many years of time for its accomplishment. The first volume embraces the play of "Romeo and Juliet," and a glance at the contents of the work indicates the vast amount of labor it must have required to complete it. These contents embrace the list of editions collated in the textual notes, numbering forty-four; the list of books consulted, numbering one hundred and fifteen; the list of translations of the play which have been made; the full text of the play, with the Variorum readings and annotations of all the commentators, presented in a condensed form on the same page with the text; a reprint of the Quarto of 1597 from Ashbee's Fac-simile of 1866; an appendix containing thirty pages of notes on the much-disputed line, "That runaway's eyes may wink," &c.; Garrick's version of the Death scene, disquisitions on the sources of the plot, the date of the play, the text, the costume, liberal extracts from the prominent Shakspearean scholars on the merits of the play, and the text of Lope de Vega's Tragi-Comedia, "Castelvines y Monteses." In a word, this edition may be said to sum up all that is known of "Romeo and Juliet." The admirable manner in which Mr. Furness has accomplished this volume sets aside all anxiety as to his ability to finish his laborious undertaking. When completed it must prove the most valuable edition extant, especially for the library. As a work of scholarship, it is thoroughly creditable to the author, and one which will reflect honor abroad upon American erudition. The book is a model of typography and binding, in which respects the publishers seem to have left nothing undone.

A CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE and British and American authors living and deceased, from the earliest accounts to the latter half of the nineteenth century. Containing over forty-six thousand articles (authors), with forty indexes of subjects. By S. Austin Allibone. Vol. III. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

The third volume of this already famous dictionary closes Mr. Allibone's great work. The amount of labor bestowed upon it is shown by the announcement that it gives a critical estimate of and a list of works by over forty-six thousand authors. With the manner in which that work has been accomplished the literary world is already acquainted. It is exhaustive in its nature, systematic in its method, and profuse in its verbal illustration. The selections of critical notes have been made with excellent judgment, and constitute in themselves an array of authorities which no scholar can afford to be without. We hardly need say that it is an invaluable work for the library, for it has long held the first position as a work of reference. The dictionary is now complete in all its revisions, and is a lasting monument to the scholarship of Mr. Allibone.

WOVEN OF MANY THREADS. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Western News Company. 1871.

We confess to a feeling of surprise that the Messrs. Osgood & Co. should attach their imprint to such an utterly commonplace novel as this. The book is not positively bad; neither is it positively good. It comes within the category of simple mediocrity, and is [illegible]

[illegible]

THE COAL TROUBLES.

Miners' Meeting at Mahanoy—The Troubles More Complicated than Ever.

Mahanoy City, Pa. (March 1), Despatch to the New York Herald.

A meeting of the General Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, consisting of thirty-one members, or one member to every thousand men, as follows:—Luzerne, 13; Schuylkill, 10; Northumberland, 3; Carbon, 2; Columbia, 2—met at this place to-day to take into consideration the recent offers of the operators, of which the following is a copy:

"That the Schuylkill region offer to the men of their district for the year 1871, the $2.50 basis, as agreed upon in November last, sliding up and down at the rate of 1 per cent advance, and decline upon wages and contract work for every three cents per ton advance and decline in the price of coal at Port Carbon; provided that the men shall not be paid at a higher rate under this basis than they would be entitled to when coal is $5 per ton at Port Carbon until all the regions go to work.

"That the Lehigh region offer to their men the following rates for the year 1871: When coal is $5 on board, at Elizabethport and Port Johnson, outside wages to be from $9 to $10.50; inside wages, $11 to $12; miners' wages, $11; contract work, 10 per cent less than at the $5 basis of last year, with an advance and decline of 1½ per cent on wages and contract work for every one dollar advance and decline in the price of coal at Elizabethport or Port Johnson; provided that until all the regions go to work no higher rate of wages on contract work shall be paid than the men would be entitled to receive upon this new basis when coal is $5 per ton on board at Elizabethport or Port Johnson.

"That the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Company continue their present offer, with the right to modify it from time to time, so as to make the wages paid by them as nearly equivalent as practicable to what may be for the time being paid in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions."

There was some discussion in regard to admitting reporters, and, on a vote being taken, it was decided to admit them by 22 to 6.

A resolution was adopted censuring a reporter of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* for publishing that the Workingmen's Benevolent Association were to meet to draw lots to select members to commit murders, outrages, etc.

It was moved and seconded that the association still adhere to the basis of 1869, and do not recognize any interference of the railroads and carrying companies. [NOTE BY REPORTER.—The basis of 1869 was $3 for lower and $5 for upper counties.]

An amendment offered by Mr. Siney to allow Schuylkill County to slide down to the $2.50 basis, was lost.

Mr. Siney then read the following despatch:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1871.

"On and after Monday next the tolls will be advanced on the Reading Road to $3 per ton.

"FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President."

The reading of this despatch was received with the greatest excitement, and went far to determine the men to stick to their present course of action.

The following is an official report of the condition of the several counties:

Luzerne reported all idle. All firm for old basis of 1869.

Carbon reports the same.

Northumberland—Nearly all working on the basis of 1869, with a scale of 3 per cent; those not working are kept idle by exorbitant tolls on railroads.

Schuylkill—Small portion working on the 1869 basis; balance kept idle by action of railroads.

Columbia—One colliery working on the basis of 1869; remainder kept idle by action of railroads.

The proceedings of the meeting were conducted in an orderly manner, and the action of the miners was very unanimous. To-day's proceedings have settled the question of resumption for an indefinite period. The miners expressed themselves as positively determined to accept nothing lower than a $3 basis. Unless the operators make a better offer, it will be hard to determine how the question will end.

A number of miners' families, in the vicinity of Hazleton, are depending on the Workingmen's Benevolent Association's treasury for a living. The funds of the association are daily running lower. It is estimated by competent judges that the Workingmen's Benevolent Association have not more than $100,000 left. What the suffering miners will do when this supply runs out remains to be seen. As yet order has reigned in all the mining districts, the Workingmen's Benevolent Association having kept the more restless spirits in subjection. Operators think the miners will soon give up, and they know that as soon as one branch breaks from the Workingmen's Benevolent Association the rest will follow in quick succession, and their point will be gained.

A political aspect has begun to tinge the deliberations of the Miners' Union. A resolution was offered to-day, that the miners, before voting for any officer, either local or national, shall require him to bind himself to uphold the interests of the miners. Mr. Siney says that the day is not far distant when the organization will make itself felt politically throughout the State and nation.

The deliberations of the Miners' Council will be continued to-morrow.

The Northern Central Railroad will increase their tolls on coal shipment to-day, to block out the minority operators, who are striving in every way to put coal in the market. The *Miners' Journal*, to-day, says the Northern Central Railroad Company will also increase their tolls to correspond with the tolls on coal on their road. This curtails the shipments from the Shamokin region to a considerable extent. If the men demand high wages, and thus check the production of coal, the companies are determined to have high tolls also. In no case have the railroad companies violated their charter in charges they have made so far. We were told yesterday that not one of the companies would abate their tolls if they had to hold out the whole season, until the men were willing to go to work at fair rates and not check the trade again. They say it is a question whether such ignorant fools—or knaves, if they prefer it, as many of the leaders have proved themselves to be— [illegible]

[illegible]

STORMS AND FLOODS.

Ravages in Illinois.

[illegible]

THE EFFECTS OF PEACE

How French Goods Will be Affected by the Close of the War.

[illegible]

ing the war, by reason of the enormous supply on the market, but it is expected that the price of raw silk will advance immediately, as also the price of labor throughout France, and that hereafter, and for many years, the prices of silks and velvets will be greatly enhanced. The fact is pointed out that during our own civil war the prices of material and labor were advanced to a point from which there has even now been but little reduction, though ten years have elapsed since the breaking out of the war. The French people have been impoverished to a certain extent; they have an enormous debt to discharge, and it is not reasonable to expect that the laborer or artisan will or can work now at *ante bellum* prices. The population has been reduced by the ravages of war, large manufacturing districts have been laid waste, and the people of France must and will demand a greater price for their labor and the results thereof than they ever did before. Taking this view of the condition of affairs in which peace finds France, it is considered not possible for French goods to be any lower than they are now, and expect that they will appreciate in value from 30 to 50 per cent.

The same may be said of German goods. The people of Germany have been compelled to sacrifice their industrial occupations, and it is unreasonable to expect them to return to them for many months. They, too, have a heavy load of debt to carry, and the prices of labor and material must advance in the same proportion that they will in France. The immediate effect of the war was seen in the advance in the price of wines and imported liquors, which continue at the high rate, and will there remain for some time. It is thought that the French will rapidly recuperate, for they have been a provident people, have lived cheaply, and most of the laboring classes managed to lay up money in times of prosperity. They will now avail themselves of the funds which they have left in store to start afresh, and not only wipe out their own score of debt, but enable the government to pay the indemnity demanded by the conqueror.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 4.

The most prominent feature in finances generally, during the past week, has been the abundance of money. The effect of this to stimulate speculation in stocks, bonds and products, seems to have about expended its force. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury, the prices of bonds have ceased to advance, and are no higher now than at the beginning of the week. In railway stocks there has been a large inflation but on this last day of the week there was a general reaction from the highest prices. In breadstuffs, there has been but little speculation. American markets have been so much above the foreign markets, all winter, that it will take an important rise in Liverpool to equalize prices and admit of the grain going forward to its legitimate destination. This is well known, and accounts for the fact that, while prices have advanced slightly in Liverpool, they have remained stationary here. The advance in the rate of discount by the Bank of England is significant of disturbance in finances generally. Already the stringency of money in London on demand loans has caused a decline in the price of cotton which will materially affect the finances of the whole South. It cannot be expected that other interests and other products will escape the same influence. The cotton merchants happened to stand in the most exposed position, and felt the effect first, but those who are carrying other products in the English markets, and those who are carrying United States bonds, must necessarily experience some of the same effects. The first effect in finances that would naturally be expected from peace in Europe, would be a flowing back of the capital that had sought shelter in London. This would not only cause a drain of gold, but would cause large amounts of securities to be thrown upon the market. It would also make money tight, and, eventually, depress the price of other products as it has that of cotton. The experience of the past has been that the Bank of England seldom inaugurates this policy of raising the price of money without following up by successive advances of the rate of discount. The significance of the present advance of ½ of 1 per cent, therefore, is mainly in view of what may possibly follow during the next few weeks.

In the local market money continues moderately easy. The banks say that their deposits are increasing some, owing mainly to the increase of country bank balances, but that balances to city accounts are not increasing, and that the demand for money increases just about in proportion to the aggregate increase of deposits, so that they do not accumulate any more loanable funds, but, on the contrary, are getting into a more expanded condition. In the open market money is in good supply, and is offered at 1 per cent per month on first-class paper. On real estate loans, money is plenty at 10 per cent, and in sums of $5,000 and upward, on first-class improved city property, is plenty at 8 per cent. We have had some inquiries from the country in regard to loans on farm mortgages. There are but few who are willing to lend money on farms, though there is a limited amount of capital offered on first-class improved farms at 10 per cent per annum.

Exchange continues to get scarcer, and has advanced to 25c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The Manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending March 4:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Feb. 27	$ [illegible]	$ [illegible]
Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 4	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

The following were the closing prices:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 31½ cars wheat, 19 cars corn, 0 cars oats, 1½ cars rye. Total, 56 cars, or 25,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city use: [illegible] 6,497 bu wheat, [illegible] bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 38,432 bu wheat, 47,904 bu corn, 21,419 bu oats, 6,529 bu rye, 14,804 bu barley.

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and firmer feeling in breadstuffs. The advices from the East were encouraging, and a reduction in freights was announced, which adds 5@6c per bu to the selling value of grain to be sent East. Our receipts are very light, and probably will remain so till the close of this month, while the consumptive demand is increasing. All this tended to establish a firmer feeling, though cash grain was necessarily quiet, there being but little offering.

Highwines were quiet and steady at yesterday's quotation. Sales were: 150 brls ironbound at 86c; and 25 brls do at 86½c.

Dressed hogs were less active, and a shade easier than yesterday, better averages selling at the same prices. Sales were made of 1,854 head at $7.75@7.90 per 100 lbs for medium to choice, closing dull.

Provisions were quiet, with little change in prices. Mess pork opened dull and apparently weak, but ruled steady at about yesterday's range, and closed strong. Lard was in better demand, both on cash lots and options, and was a shade firmer in consequence, though quiet, owing to light offerings. Meats were steady, and held with more firmness, particularly shoulders, the stock of which is said to be only eight million pounds. The market is nearly at a standstill, with the nominal closing of the packing season, nearly all the packers having shut up their houses. The firm doing the largest business is, however, still at work, and will probably have cut up nearly or quite 200,000 hogs before concluding the work of the winter. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $20.87½@20.90; do seller April, $21.25@21.30; do seller May, $21.55@21.75. Prime mess, $19.00. Lard, cash or seller the month, 12½c; do seller April, 12¾c; do seller May, 12⅞c. Green hams, 12@13c; sweet pickled hams 13@14c. Dry salted meats (loose) quotable at 7½c for shoulders; 9¾c for rough sides; 9⅞c for short rib; 10⅛c for short clear. Boxed meats quotable at 7¾c for shoulders; 10c for short ribs; 10⅛c for short clear; 10c for long clear; 9¾@10c for Cumberlands. Bacon meats were quoted at 9c for shoulders; 11c for short ribs, and 11¼@11½c for short clear. Mess beef at $13.00@13.50; extra mess at $14.00@14.50. Beef hams at $29.50@30.00. Tallow at 8¼@8½c, and grease at 6½@10c. Sales were: 100 brls mess pork at $20.87½; [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

After the adjournment of the Regular Board, No. 2 spring wheat sold to a fair extent, and a higher range of prices was established, cash closing firm at $1.26¾@1.27, seller last half of March at $1.27½@1.27¾, and seller April at $1.27¾@1.28. No. 2 corn was quiet, the market closing steady at 53c seller last half this month, 53½@53¾c seller April, 58½@59c seller May, and 59c seller June. No movement in pork products.

The marine losses for February show an aggregate of thirty-six vessels. Of this number four were steamers, six were tugs, seven were barks, five were brigs, and fourteen were schooners; of the above, three were abandoned, one sunk after collision, one was burned, and three are missing, supposed lost.

[illegible]

This shows an increase for the year 1870 upon the whole of upward of $12,000,000. The exports during the year 1869 were nearly $14,000,000 in [illegible]

Walter Brown & Co.'s Monthly Wool Circular.

The market throughout February continued active for all grades of domestic wool, and prices for desirable parcels of both fleece and pulled have further advanced. The improvement is particularly observable in extra and medium fleeces, which are now very scarce, while the finer grades, although commanding higher figures, have not advanced in the same ratio.

Manufacturers seem convinced that the stocks of wool throughout the country are really small, and receiving encouragement from the liberal movement of their goods, which has prevailed during the month, they have purchased freely of the raw material, and, in some cases, where pecuniary means have permitted have laid in supplies sufficient to carry them until another clip. It is probable, however, that the majority of the mills have very moderate stocks of wool on hand, and must continue their purchases or stop their machinery.

This latter alternative will only be adopted when it is found that they have been losing money on their productions; but as they have only small stocks of goods unsold, it is not likely that this exigency will occur, and especially as the indications of a steady market for woollens are very favorable. The demand for medium and low grades of fleece and pulled is usually greatest toward the first of April, and, when fairly developed, it is difficult at the present time to see from what source this demand will be supplied; hence prices for these are likely to be higher until stocks are replenished by new wool.

The gradual diminishing of stocks in the hands of dealers is very noticeable, and many compelled for not having sufficient supplies to furnish their [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 4.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 4.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 4.

BUTTER—Really choice butter is a scarce article, and the bulk of that sort offered finds ready buyers at our outside quotations. Of other descriptions the supply is ample, though not largely excessive, and the quoted prices were well sustained all around: [illegible]

BAGGING—This market was without change in any essential particular. The inquiry was light, and a quiet feeling prevailed. The following are the nominal prices, though on anything like fair orders, concessions are freely made: [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The demand is improving slowly, and prices remain firm and unchanged: [illegible]

CORN MEAL—Sales 25 brls Fairfax at $2.50.

BROOM CORN—There was a fair demand for this commodity, and prices ruled steady at a range of $80.00@120.00 per ton, according to grade. Choice hurl is scarce.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The inquiry for spring styles is improving, and a better, firmer feeling pervades the market. The following are the prices now current:

[illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following is the new tariff, which went into effect on March 4:

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Albany Cattle Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible] WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

Private Consultations,

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Avoid Quacks.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Burning and Shaking.

[illegible]

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer JAPAN, leaving April 1, 1871.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

"REGENERATION."

he Cheney Trial from a Universalist Standpoint.

view of the Case by Rev. Dr. Ryder, of St. Paul's Church.

Predicts New Difficulties and Complications.

t the request of many of the members of the gregation, as well as a number of prominent sons, Rev. Dr. Ryder, pastor of St. Paul's Uni[illegible] Church, on last evening repeated the ser[illegible] preached one week ago, on the subject of the ney Trial." Although the weather was [illegible], the church auditorium was well filled ladies and gentlemen. The text was select[illegible] Mathew vii., 2—"For with what judg[illegible] ye judge, ye shall be judged"—and the ser[illegible] was as follows:

e sermon which I am to preach to you this [illegible] I have endeavored to prepare in the [illegible] of the passage which I have just read. Per[illegible] in public discourses ought, as far as [illegible], to be avoided; furthermore, local [illegible] in parishes, or disagreements in par[illegible] denominations, as a rule, had best be left [illegible] adjustment of those immediately concern[illegible]. The late ecclesiastical trial in this city, be[illegible] the Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois and [illegible] his most useful and successful ministers, [illegible] nominally confined to a particular denom[illegible] and parish, does, however, involve princi[illegible] of vital interest to all denominations, and to [illegible] of religious liberty everywhere. I [illegible] your patient consideration to what I have [illegible], the more especially as you will discover [illegible] my positions do not altogether agree with [illegible] seems to be the judgment of a [illegible] portion of the community. Of [illegible] personal worth of the parties con[illegible] in this trial, and of the motives by which [illegible] have been severally influenced, I have noth[illegible] to say. I shall in no way refer to indi[illegible], except as such reference may be need[illegible] for clearness of statement, or as they may [illegible] for principles and methods of work.

[illegible]

through our Lord Jesus Christ, that of his boun[illegible] mercy, he will grant to this child that which by nature he cannot have; that he may be baptiz[illegible] ed with water and the Holy Ghost, and received into Christ's holy Church, and be made a living member of the same." And in the prayer which immediately follows, there occurs this phrase: "And by the baptism of thy well-beloved Son Jesus Christ, in the river Jordan, didst sanctify water to the mystical washing away of sin," etc. After the child has been baptized, the minister says: "We receive this child into the congrega[illegible] of Christ's flock, and do sign him with the sign of the cross," etc. Again: "Seeing now, dearly beloved brethren, that *this child is regenerate, and grafted into the body of Christ's Church*," etc. Again: "We yield thee hearty thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased thee *to regenerate this infant* by thy Holy Spirit, to receive him for thine own child by adoption, and to incorporate him into thy holy Church," etc.

Such is the theory of the Protestant Episcopal Church concerning man's native depravity, and the efficacy of water baptism.

Now, it is not to be supposed that a man of Mr. Cheney's intelligence objects to the word "regenerate," while he accepts the theory of which that word may be considered the final expression. But if he accept the theory of infant depravity, in refusing to use the word "regenerate," he virtually sets aside the doctrine on which the entire administration of the baptism of infants rests. We are not aware, however, that he has declared himself as rejecting the Doctrine of Original Sin as stated in Article 9, nor as objecting to the use of the declaration: "Forasmuch as all men are conceived and born in sin"—with which the baptismal service opens, nor yet to other phrases alike objectionable. But if he reject the word "regenerate" as recognizing that which is not true, how can he hold to the theory, which certainly does the same, and if he reject the theory how can he conscientiously use the baptismal service of the liturgy, which is but an expression of the theory? Furthermore, if every person "born into this world is very far gone from original righteousness," and "deserveth God's wrath and damnation," perhaps the worthy rector of Christ Church will be pleased to inform the public what in his judgment will be the final doom of ninety-nine in every hundred souls?

Mr. Cheney and his congregation, after protesting against the rulings and verdict of the Ecclesiastical Court, have appealed, to use the language of the letter from the parish to their minister, "to the judgment of Protestant Christianity, and to that Supreme tribunal before which all must appear." Will the Protestant Church of America sustain this appeal? Ought the Protestant parishes of Chicago to give to the rejected rector and his congregation their hearty approval? The general public has already answered in the affirmative; undoubtedly Mr. Cheney has had from the first, the popular sympathy. We naturally, in this country, sympathize with a man over whom the rod of authority is lifted, if it be generally felt that the uplifting of the rod is accompanied by menacing words and an irritating manner. But whether a certain rector, of undoubted personal worth, searching for the truth, and anxious to do his duty, deserves our kind consideration, and, as against any who hinder his progress, our warm sympathy?—is one question; whether the position which that rector occupies with reference to the Church which has done so much toward lifting him into favor, and whether his congregation which, together with its rector, is in open rebellion to the authorized head of the diocese to which said parish belongs, and yet does not openly and squarely break away from the Church which it has virtually rejected, but holds fast to its garments, as if there were some healing virtues in them,—whether such an attitude deserves the public approval?—is another question, and certainly quite a different one.

It will not be difficult for any of you to believe that personally I have not the least intellectual sympathy with the theory that children are "conceived and born in sin," and that this depravity can be washed out of them by the timely application of water; and I think it argues good sense on the part of the rector of Christ Church to reject this theory, if indeed, it shall appear that he does. And when our worthy brother gets through with this folly about the depravity of children, he will find several other antediluvian theories in that Church which are equally fundamental and inconsistent, to which, it is hoped, he will cheerfully give his attention. In the meantime what shall we, who look on from afar, say to the appeal which is made to the Christian public by the parish of Christ Church?

Reluctantly, and speaking with reference to denominational good order, and keeping diligently in mind the words of our Lord, in the text, and abating nothing of my sympathy for either him or them, as seekers after the truth—reluctantly, I am compelled to take these positions:

1. Mr. Cheney is not justified in refusing to use words and phrases formerly decreed to be employed in the services of the Church. In accepting the office of a priest in the Episcopal Church, he obligated himself to use its formularies of worship. Listen to these words, which are a part of the service at the ordaining of priests. The Bishop asks: "Will you then give your faithful diligence, always to minister the doctrine and sacraments, and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church hath received the same," etc. To which the candidate replies, "I will so do by the help of the Lord." Again, the Bishop asks: "Will you reverently obey your Bishop, and other chief ministers, who, according to the canons of the church, may have the government over you; following with a glad mind and will their godly admonitions, and submitting yourself to their godly judgments?" To which the candidate replies, "I will so do, the Lord being my helper." In view of these promises, if Mr. Cheney, with advancing years, is led to regard the doctrine and sacraments of the Episcopal Church as faulty, and sees no hope for the removal of the errors by appeal to the proper authorities, what course is open to him as a man who prizes the truth above place and ease, but to take his position where he can maintain his integrity, and serve the Church of God?

2. Mr. Cheney made a serious mistake in appealing to a secular court to arrest the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Court. This was the unfortunate step in the trial, and I should be glad to know that the rector took it under the urgent advice of his counsel, and against his personal wishes. Up to this time I had taken much interest in the trial, and my sympathies were wholly with the accused minister. A grand opportunity to speak strong and effective words for religious liberty, and for personal fidelity to the truth of God, was open to him as he stood before that Ecclesiastical Court—such an opportunity, indeed, as few men ever have; and I had hoped that he would prove himself worthy to lead that large party in the Episcopal Church who demand reform in its doctrine, and a more flexible liturgy. But when, instead of these needed words for truth and manhood, he put in the plea that his suspension from the ministry would interfere with his means of livelihood, I confess, frankly, that my interest in the trial was seriously interrupted. The error of that appeal is unquestionable, and, even had the decision of the higher court sustained the injunction, it would have made no difference in the final verdict of the public.

3. The present attitude of the suspended minister and his congregation cannot long be maintained. New difficulties and complications will inevitably arise. Their true course, as we believe, is openly to declare their complete separation from the Church which denies them the liberty they desire to exercise, and insists upon the acceptance of doctrines which the enlightened understanding so generally rejects. Come down, brethren, from your stilted attitude, as a member of the "only true Church," take your place among the real Protestant parishes of the city, and you will secure the sympathy and encouragement of every friend of religious liberty and of progress in the land. We need your sympathy, as well as you ours. The Protestant Church is too much [illegible]

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

United States District Court.

Circuit Court.

Superior Court.

THE SOUTH PARK LANDS.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

The Joint High Commission.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

A Word of Advice in Regard to Forest Evergreen Seedlings—Evergreens Not the Best for Shelter Belts—A Western Seed Catalogue—Norway Oats—Several Little Matters, Historical and Otherwise.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 4.

We have a word of advice to give in regard to forest evergreen seedlings, the trade in which is becoming large. In the first place, an evergreen seedling that has been exposed a few minutes to a drying wind, or to the sun, is dead; all the puddling in clay mortar, or soaking, will not avail to make it grow. Some [illegible] quantities of these, hire women and children to [illegible] them. They are thrown loose into a wagon-box and carted, perhaps half a dozen miles, to the place of packing, and thrown out in large heaps. The packers now assort, count, puddle, and pack them. In case the weather is windy or dry, all of them are killed; but if the weather is misty, as is sometimes the case in those Northern forests for days, then the plants are safe. So great is the risk on this score, that the regular nurserymen will not run the risk, and they send a trusty man to gather these plants for them. It is hardly possible that those who send out large quantities of these can do justice to their customers. I have tried them in several instances, and have been disappointed, and now confide this business to parties of experience, who gather a few special orders.

Some of the professionals furnish forest evergreen seedlings as low as $1 a thousand, in quantities of 100,000, while $2 for lots of 1,000 or 2,000 is quite common. Plants of arborvitæ will endure more exposure, as they have a greater abundance of roots, and the foliage screens them from the wind. The balsam fir and white spruces are next in order, while the pines need especial care in the handling. In taking up pine seedlings, one must be provided with a large apron, in which to secure the roots from exposure, and, when the weather is not wet, to pack them in moss, or to have such an amount of moss about the roots as will insure their dampness. In case they are placed in a wagon-box to be hauled any distance, an additional amount of moss should be used to insure, beyond any contingency, the same damp condition; they are then ready for the packers. I do not wish to be understood as charging any of these shippers of evergreens with wilful dishonesty, but, rather, in a close competition that does not allow them enough to give their plants the attention needed. The forest evergreen trade must be in the hands of the most careful men; otherwise, it will grow more and more into disrepute. We need white and red pine, white spruce, balsam, fir, arborvitæ in large quantities from the forest; but, in order to succeed, the men who ship them and the men who receive them must thoroughly understand their business. It is very evident that there is a large amount of gross carelessness in the present mode of handling these plants.

If these seedlings could be bedded out for one season before sent South, it would, no doubt, result to the interest of both parties.

TREATMENT OF EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS.

On receiving the plants, they must be bedded out and shaded. The beds are made 12, 14 or 16 feet wide; beginning at one end, a stake is driven at each corner, leaving them four feet high; to the top of them are nailed a common fence board. We now proceed with the bedding by opening a trench from post to post; into this we set a row of plants, as close as we can plant them by hand, packing the earth very firmly on the roots. This can be done by a piece of scantling, with a pin through it, by going along the row, and ramming down the soil. We now open another trench as close as possible to the row of plants, and placed as before. At intervals of four feet a pair of stakes are driven down, and a fence board nailed on to them; over this we put brush, thick enough to exclude the sun. It must also extend beyond the stakes, in order to prevent the sun from striking any of the plants. In this manner the beds are extended to any desired length. By having the cross pieces four feet high, the plants are of easy access for pulling up the few stray weeds, and for watering them. Planting under the shade and drippings of either deciduous or large evergreen trees, is not to be recommended when the above plan can be adopted. I saw the two systems on a large scale in the grounds of Samuel Edwards; in either case not more than 5 per cent of the plants died; yet those in the beds were by far the best plants. The plants need air and moisture, with plenty of light, but will not stand the direct rays of the sun. In this manner we have them properly under our control, let the weather be what it will.

The plants may be left in those beds one, two, or even three years; but when planted in open ground the work should be done early in the season; before the buds have swelled is the better time. I am aware that a different doctrine is laid down in the books, but we must bear in mind that all books are not based on long years of experience in the prairies of the West, with its peculiar soil and changeable climate. I therefore offer these remarks from practical experience, for the West, leaving our Eastern friends to settle the point as best they may. If they want a few thousand by mail in August, September, or October from our Western prairies, no doubt we have men who will tell them that that is a good time and manner of sending them, but no reader of THE TRIBUNE should allow himself to be swindled in that way.

There are many things done that prove a failure, not out of the dishonesty of the party, but from a want of the requisite knowledge, and to this want of knowledge is due a large part of the failures in the planting of evergreens.

Another point that I wish to make is the idea that spruces and pines are the most valuable for

SHELTER BELTS,

as the fact is that these conifers need shelter themselves. That they can endure any reasonable amount of cold we all know; but they cannot stand sudden changes of temperature and exposure to currents of winds, is also well known. It is nearly impossible to maintain an evergreen of any species near the [illegible]

[illegible]

up, are weeded, hoed, and brushed; the tops of the brush are inclined toward the centre of the row, and the ground over the cuttings of horse-radish is completely shaded, but no horse-radish appears. The peas go to the table, the brush and other trash to the waste heap, and the ground is cleared of weeds and raked smooth. In a few days the horse-radish begin to send up their delicate leaves, feeble at first, but they soon assume a wonderful vigor. The deep soil, rich at first, has been made more rich and friable, by the decaying roots of the peas. The single root, that started its upward growth from ten to twelve inches below the surface, maintains its integrity, and continues to enlarge, until, late in autumn, it is compelled to yield to the freezing of the ground. We may now take up the plants and pack them in earth in the cellar, for winter use, or leave part of them in the [illegible] until spring again reminds us of green peas and [illegible].

I have taken great pains to [illegible] this formula for the culture of horse-radish, for I know that, while the farmer is fond of horse-radish on his pork and beans and ham and eggs, yet he is prone to throw aside a long, carefully written chapter of how to do it. This has induced me to crowd into a small space green peas and horse-radish, two things of pre-eminent value in all well-regulated families. The prudent wife will cut this out, and paste it into her scrap-book, and, when some travelling vagrant, with long hair, shall offer to sell her a recipe for growing green peas and horse-radish, she may wave the scrap-book in one hand and the broom-stick in the other, point to the door, where flashes the shadow of the man of useful recipes. Hereafter let green peas and horse-radish grace the table in their respective seasons.

NORWAY OATS.

J. L. Southerland, of Darien, Wis., writes THE TRIBUNE what he knows about "Ramsdell Norway oats." After two years he finds them identical with the common black side oats, with this exception, that they are often mixed with the black New Brunswick oats. He gives a graphic account of their introduction to his part of the country, and the disgust that has followed the swindle so often expressed in "The Farm and Garden." The cheat being in palming off a well-known cereal under a new name.

Well, this is a progressive world, as Darwin has proved in three well-written volumes. It is but right, in the order of progression, that this class of cannibals should, like cannibal insects, have their place, and live if they can. Now that the great bubble has bursted and cords of Norways lie piled in the warehouses and farmers' granaries, waiting for the dollar contract or simple-minded customers, I, therefore, wave it my last adieu;—erring sister die in peace.

When one meets a humbug, it is well to speak it fair and pass around it, for it will have its run, like the measles, unless some fortunate arrow severs its hold on life. Some of them are born with a sickly constitution. Among these I note the jointed popcorn, the mammoth Dent, and the Sandford among the varieties of corn; mammoth spring wheat, $5 a pound; and Ramsdell's Green Mountain wheat, $2 a pound. Oats, potatoes, grapes, strawberries, and raspberries have been well nigh exhausted on this head. It is about twenty years since the Cherokee rose was proposed for hedges at the North. It was only moderately successful. Not having burnt so deeply as the Morus Multicaulis, Dioscora Battatas, Egyptian wheat, Rhohan potato, or China tree corn, it is, therefore, entitled to another chance. I think the fellow who sold sugar-root seed is dead—died of disgust on account of people mistaking his sugar-root seed for beet seed. Some one ought to vindicate his memory from such foul slander. We have a fellow in Marshall County who is yet urging his infallible insect destroyer. He vivisects the veins or pores of the tree with some subtle fluid, that kills the insect that lights upon its branches. It is a wonderful remedy; one of the agents visited our grounds one day, with a single bottle of the mixture in his pocket; he observed that the orchard was badly infected with bark lice and other noxious insects with horrid names. The summer following, Dr. Walsh, the State Entomologist, could not find a bark louse, after three days' careful search, and said the whole grounds made the poorest show of bugs that he had seen." No doubt that all this came of that agent and that bottle, and yet I was so faithless at the time that I did not even ask the man to stay to dinner. Strange that we cannot always see things from the right standpoint. If ever afflicted with worms, I don't want that man to hold me any grudge for a seeming want of faith, for I shall need vermifuge. A farmer writes me of a wonderful cure performed by this remedy. A hundred trees were vivisected, and a note for $20.00 given, payable six months after date; to the bottom of this was attached a certificate of warranty, providing that in case the bark-lice did not all die within six months that the note would be of no value. On visiting the village a few days after, he found the note in bank; and so little value did the insect-killing man put on the slip at the bottom of the note that he had clipped it off as waste paper. The man, not insects, was cured.

RURAL.

THE APIARY.

Bee-Keepers in Council at Cincinnati—They Condemn the Use of Tobacco Smoke—Wintering—Troubles in Bee-Keeping—Species of Bees—Use of Salt—Machine-Strained Honey—Seasonable Work.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RURAL HOME, Ill., March 4.

THE AMERICAN BEE-KEEPERS' CONVENTION.

Within the past three months, two national bee-keepers' associations have been formed, the North American, at Indianapolis, in December, which I had the pleasure of attending, and the American, at Cincinnati, during the second week of February. Many minor organizations have been formed, from time to time, but these are the first attempts at national associations, thus making a progress and popularity in bee-culture which I notice with pride.

I am indebted to the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette* for a report of the latter meeting, from which I gather a few of the most valuable lessons. A general desire seemed to prevail [illegible]

[illegible]

Origin of the San Domingo Annexation Project.

FIRE AT KINSDALE.

General Kilpatrick.

Put Your Property

Horses Wanted.

RAILROADS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

TRIUMPHAL RETURN HOME,

From the most successful Operatic Tour on record of

THE GRAND

ENGLISH OPERA

Combination,

FOR A BRIEF SEASON,

Commencing Monday, March 13,

C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Managers.
Mrs. C. D. BERNARD, Operatic Directress.
Opening Night—Monday, March 13,

THE HUGUENOTS,

One of the few operas which display the immense strength of the company.
Tuesday—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Wednesday—DER FREISCHUTZ.
Thursday—benefit of William Castle—MARTHA.
Friday—OBERON.
Saturday Matinee—MARITANA.
Saturday Night—IL TROVATORE.
In preparation, Beethoven's FIDELIO, first time here in English, ROBERT LE DIABLE, first time in English, and RIP VAN WINKLE, first time here.
The sale of Reserved Seats will commence at the lower Box Office on THURSDAY MORNING, March 9, at 9 o'clock. Admission, $1.00; Reserved Seats, $1.50; Balcony Boxes, $8.00; Proscenium Boxes, $15.00 and $12.00; Gallery, 50 cents.
LIBRETTOS—The only reliable editions are those bearing the name of the company.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

For one week only, the young and versatile Comedienne,

LIZZETTE BERNARD

Who will appear in the romantic protean drama, in four acts, by F. G. Maeder, written expressly for Miss Bernard, entitled

ORIANA.

Oriana, a rose in misery,
Mollie Finnegan, Irish lass, } LIZZETTE BERNARD
Katherine, a Dutch artist,
In which she will sing

EIGHT SONGS,

And accompany herself on the

BANJO AND PIANO FORTE

And execute

EIGHT DANCES.

Tuesday, benefit of the Treasurer, Mr. C. S. REDFIELD.
Friday, benefit of Mr. F. ROCK and J. K. BAGGET.
Next week, JOS. K. MURPHY in "Help."

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

SIX NIGHTS ONLY, AND ONE GRAND MATINEE, engagement of the great Operatic Burlesque Artiste,

MISS LISA WEBER

And her company of TWENTY-FIVE FIRST-CLASS ARTISTES, unexcelled in Europe and America.

Monday Evening, March 6, 1871,

The glorious Comedietta of

THE AREA BELLE,

With an immense cast, to be succeeded by Brough's great Operatic Burlesque of

ERNANI.

Characters by the principal members of this incomparable combination. Selections from the popular Burlesques will follow in rapid succession: Sonnambula, Black-eyed Susan, Pluto, Paris, Ixion, Lurline, Lady of Lyons, Lucretia Borgia.
Change of programme nightly. Admission, 75c; reserved seats, $1.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.
Monday, March 6, two grand performances. Evening at 8 o'clock, first appearance of the celebrated young actor, MR. E. T. STETSON, in Charles Foster's great sensation,

NECK AND NECK.

Execution on the scaffold. Railroad train at full speed.
Afternoon at 2½,

THE GREAT SANYEAH.

To commence with the SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM. SANYEAH in her leap for life. NEIGHBOR'S WIFE. SANYEAH in her Grecian and Roman statues.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

89 South Clark-st.

ABBOTT'S GOOSEY GANDER	A NEW PROGRAMME. Crowded Houses. La Sonnambula. NEW ACTS EVERY EVENING

CINDERELLA is the next sensation, to be followed by MAZEPPA.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Entire change of programme. The excruciating burlesque sketch

PETER PIPES.

Entire reconstruction, with new Chinese scene, dances, etc.; new San Francisco scene, and entire change of the business of TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.
First appearance of the favorite banjoist and comedian F. M. HALL. THE APPARITION, LOST COAT TAILS, etc., etc. In active preparation THE CENTURY PLANT.

GLOBE THEATRE.

On Desplaines, between Washington and Madison-sts.
D. E. ALLEN..........Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, and till further notice. A grand gala week at the Globe. Engagement of

ROBERT McWADE,

for six nights only, appearing in Washington Irving's popular work of RIP VAN WINKLE, and His Dog Schneider. Rip Van Winkle, Mr. Robert McWade. Wednesday and Saturday, Rip Van Winkle Matinees, at 2:30.

FARWELL HALL.

George Francis Train,

Wednesday Evening, March 8.

Tickets, including reserved seats, 50c. For sale at Box Office, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5.

Y. M. C. A. FARWELL HALL

ANNA DICKINSON

Friday Evening, March 10, 1871,

MEN'S RIGHTS.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Box Office from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

FARWELL HALL.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN will lecture at Farwell Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 8. In addition to topics of the day, he will speak about his ninety days' trip round the world, through Japan, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, Red Sea, Suez Canal, to Marseilles, and of his two weeks' incarceration in a French Bastile.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.

BUILDING MATERIAL

AND ALL THE

STEAM AND OTHER FIXTURES

OF THE

RICHMOND HOUSE,

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 7, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

At the RICHMOND HOUSE, all Gas Chandelier Brackets, Boilers, Hoisting Machine, Pumps, Belting, Shafting, Marble Mantels, Coil Radiators, Marble Tile, Bell Register, Cooking Range, Doors, Windows, Partitions, &c.
The Richmond House is to be altered into first-class stores, and everything but the walls are to be sold without reserve.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,

HATS, CAPS, &C.,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, March 7, at 9½ o'clock,

At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, March 8, at 9½ o'clock,
At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

50 PEW CUSHIONS,

IN GOOD ORDER,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, March 4.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS,

Piece Goods, Clothing, Carpets, Hosiery, Notions, etc.,

AT AUCTION,

On Tuesday, March 7, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

500 CASES

New Spring Style

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND SLIPPERS,

At Auction, by Catalogue,

ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, AT 9½ A. M.
This sale is unusually attractive, and no cash buyer should fail to attend. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

PAWNBROKER SALE.

We shall sell at Public Auction, at the Loan Office of A. GOLDSMID & CO., corner of Clark and Van Buren-sts., on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 7th and 8th inst., at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., the whole of their forfeited Pledges to date, consisting of a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds and Gold Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Fire-Arms, Books, Pictures, Sewing Machines, Clothing, Furs, 16 Trunks and Contents, and other goods too numerous to mention. Sale positively, without reserve, for cash.
J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.
B. Usual business at private entrance, on Van Buren-st., during the sale.

By HENRY FELTMAN,

Auctioneer, Office 151 LaSalle-st.
Sells this day at 11 o'clock, at 136 East Van Buren-st., a house on leased ground, to be removed. Also, on Wednesday next, a fine liquor and billiard saloon, No. [illegible] West Madison-st. Particulars hereafter.

By HENRY FELTMAN,

Auctioneer, Office 151 LaSalle-st.
Corner Grocery at auction to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] West Harrison-st.; fine stock; elegant horses and wagons. Particulars to-morrow. N. B.—Parties wishing to sell their place of business or furniture will do well to give me a call. Established 1857.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON, HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, [illegible] two-story brick house, (new) [illegible] rooms, [illegible]; easy terms; other houses from [illegible]; also, choice vacant lots at all prices. We have a few tracts of very desirable acre property adjoining Evanston, suitable for elaborate homes or subdivision. COSGROVE & ADAMS, Room 1 Major Block.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING [illegible] business. Capital required, $10,000. [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME CAPITAL, [illegible] an established paying commission house. The right man can control his own capital. Office, No. [illegible] Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FINANCIAL.

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WASHINGTON.

History of the Coal Tariff Repeal Bill in the Senate.

What Legislation is Desired by the President.

The House Adjournment Resolution Likely to be Rescinded.

Reports at the Treasury Department Concerning the New Loans.

Governor Holden Gives a Gloomy Account of Affairs in North Carolina.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE COAL TARIFF REPEAL BILL.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The history of the Coal Tariff Repeal bill in the Senate on the night before adjournment, is as follows: At 3 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Pomeroy moved it as an amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. [illegible] moved to lay it on the table. The motion was negatived by the following vote:

[illegible]